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STEEL FILES GENERAL DENIAL TO U. S. CHARGE OF BEING MONOPOLY

Strange That It Took Government Ten Years to Make Discovery Says Answer to Dissolution Suit

T. C. & I. STORY TOLD

President Roosevelt's Consent to Acquisition of Property Admitted to Save Firm of New York Brokers

TRENTON, N. J.—In the answer filed in the United States district court today for itself and its subsidiary companies, the United States Steel Corporation denies the government's contention that it is an illegal combination in restraint of trade and marvels that it should have conducted its business for 10 years before the charge was brought against it.

Government agents waited, it is averred, until the stock had been sold several times over and was distributed among 150,000 beneficial owners; until the corporation had cheapened the price of steel to the consumer and increased its foreign trade by natural development from \$8,000,000 in 1901 to \$60,000,000 in 1911, making "90 per cent of the total

(Continued on page seven, column one)

FURTHER HEARING ON CITY DEBT BILL

In the committee on cities today Senator Newhall of Lynn spoke for his bill to prohibit cities, except for temporary loans in anticipation of taxes, from borrowing money for current expenses and providing that debts incurred by a city or town on account of other than permanent improvements shall be payable within periods of time not exceeding one-half of the probable duration of such improvements.

Mayor Ashley of New Bedford favored Senator Newhall's proposition to put current expenses in the \$12 limit and borrow only for permanent improvements, but he said at the rate cities are now borrowing for current expenses there is no municipality in this commonwealth that lives within its \$12 limit. The hearing was continued to Monday.

BOSTON METHODS HELP NEW YORK

"New York has greatly benefited by a study of the methods of the Boston assessing department," declared Lawson Purdy, president of the New York board of tax commissioners, at a luncheon tendered him today by Mayor Fitzgerald, at Youngs hotel. The members of the finance commission and the city council were among those present.

"Until within a few years we were unable to collect more than 60 per cent of the assessed valuation of real estate, a position Boston was in 10 years ago," he said. "But now New York city is collecting nearly 100 per cent of the valuation of real estate as a result of a character amendment like the Boston law permitting the separation of various kinds of taxable property."

MR. BURNETT IS RECEIVER

John T. Burnett was appointed receiver for the Rhode Island Coal Company in the United States district court this afternoon. The appointment was made on a bill filed by Henry M. Whitney, president of the company, who alleges that the financial condition of the company demands such action.

FIREMAN FALLS FROM TRUCK

While responding to a slight fire at 5 Western avenue, Cambridge, early today, ladder 3 and chemical 1 collided at Harvard and Windsor streets, throwing to the ground Lieut. E. J. Quimette of ladder 3. He passed away later.

GEN. BADEN-POWELL REVIEWS OVER 2000 BOSTON BOY SCOUTS

Founder of Movement Says Those Who Think It a New Way of Turning Out Soldiers Are Mistaken

FIRST BOSTON VISIT

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement and one of England's foremost soldiers, reviewed more than 2000 Boy Scouts of Boston at the Boston Latin school this afternoon. An enthusiastic greeting was given him. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the Boy Scouts of Boston.

"Some persons think the Boy Scout movement is a secret way of turning out soldiers. They are wrong. The scout movement is, on the contrary, a great factor toward bringing about world peace," said Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S.

(Continued on page five, column three)

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY IS URGED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Providing for abolition of the state cattle bureau and for creation in its stead of a bureau of animal industry, the bill presented to the Legislature on recommendation of Fred F. Walker, chief of the cattle bureau, was considered today by the committee on agriculture of the Legislature.

Mr. Walker was the first speaker in favor of the bill. He said the animal industry of Massachusetts, both as a contributor to the wealth of the state and in its relation to meat and milk supply, stands second to no other department, and demands the best thought and time and strength.

The bill which he presented, he said, contemplates (1) the establishment of a department of animal industry to take the place of the present cattle bureau; (2) an extension of the tenure for the head of the department, making the term five years instead of one year; (3) establishing the salary of the head of the department at \$3500 annually instead of \$1800 now paid to the chief of the cattle bureau, and (4) broadening the field of the department's supervision so as to include the city of Boston.

CITIZENS PETITION TO CHANGE NAMES OF BOSTON STREETS

At the next regular meeting of the board of street commissioners action will be taken on petitions to change the names of four Boston streets. Arthur Barenson and several petitioners ask that the section of Batavia street between St. Stephen street and Hemenway street be changed to Symphony avenue. Their request is based on the fact that the nature of the street has changed and been greatly improved, and that a new name for this section of the street would greatly increase real estate values.

Petitioners also request that Brinsley street, Dorchester, between Columbia road and Washington street be changed to St. Marks avenue, and that Elmwood street, Dorchester, between Greenwood and Erie streets, be changed to Greenwood street. In West Roxbury, the residents ask that a portion of Weld street, between Arnold and Baker streets, be changed to Brookfarm road, and that another section of Weld street, from Coray street to Coray street, be changed to Coray street. This, it is claimed, will straighten out the complications which arise because portions of Weld, Coray and Arnold streets are practically one.

FOUNDER OF BOY SCOUTS NOW IN BOSTON



Sitting in the center, Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell; on his right Lee Keedick, manager of his American tour; on his left, M. C. Roughton of London, a friend; standing, Addison L. Winship, secretary of Boston City Club

BOSTON HOME RULE HEALTH PLAN FINDS SOME OPPOSITION

Two bills which increase the powers of local boards of health to make regulations brought out a roomful of remonstrants today before the committee on public health. One of the bills is introduced on petition of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, acting for the Boston board of health, and authorizes the Boston board to make such rules and regulations as it sees fit for the purpose of preserving and promoting the health of the city, while the other is a petition of the Salem board of health, asking for legislation to prohibit the exposure of any foodstuffs unless so covered and screened as to be protected from dust and flies or from contact with animals.

During the hearing, however, the petitioners united on the Boston bill, broadened to include the whole state. In the course of the hearing Judge Joseph J. Corbett, who represented the mayor, declared it to be his opinion that similar authority should be delegated to the boards of health of all cities of the state.

William W. Coolidge, city solicitor of Salem and John J. McGrath and Raymond L. Newcomb, representing the Salem board of health, recorded themselves in favor of the mayor's bill. Each also spoke in favor of House bill No. 627 which relates specifically to making regulations relative to the exhibition and sale of food stuffs.

The first speaker in opposition to the bills was Samuel L. Bailen, who said that he represented Dr. John Dixwell. Mr. Bailen declared that Mayor Fitzgerald's bill involved the institutions of the commonwealth in that it proposed to delegate functions belonging to the Legislature to a local board. The proposition to delegate the power to make health laws to local boards of health was impracticable, he said, because of the confusion that would result in the courts of law in carrying out such necessarily complex legislation.

Representative Greenwood of Everett said that he was opposed to bill No. 627 because it would impose hardships on the marketmen and increase the cost of food to the consumer. He was also opposed to the mayor's bill, he said, because it would enable the Boston board of health to make not only laws regulating the sale of food, but also other health laws which would impose even greater burdens on the general public.

Eldon E. Briggs, representing the Boston fruit and produce exchange, said that the two bills, 611 and 627, are opposed by the members of the exchange. He urged that the law-making power of the commonwealth relative to health laws remain vested in the Legislature.

S. L. Burr, chairman of the legislative committee of the Boston fruit and produce exchange, and a number of other prominent produce men of Boston also registered their opposition to the two bills.

COMMITTEE FAVORS PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE

In executive session today the committee on election laws voted to report a bill providing for the direct nomination and election of delegates and alternates to national conventions. The bill, however, will not provide for allowing the voters to directly express their preference for candidates for President and Vice-President.

The committee takes the ground that the people can express their preference for presidential candidates by the election of pledged delegates.

The bill which the committee will report is to be drafted by a committee of three, consisting of Harry N. Stearns, Senate chairman; Alexander Holmes, House chairman, and Representative John D. McGovern.

Recommending substitution for the order of Representative Martin M. Lomasney, for an investigation of the railroad situation in Boston and vicinity, the committee on railroads of the Legislature presented to the House late Wednesday an order providing that the railroad commissioners and the directors of the port of Boston make an investigation involving the entire problem of railroad transportation in Massachusetts and the development of the port of Boston.

It is understood that the committee consulted Mr. Lomasney before presenting this and that he expressed his satisfaction with it. The Lomasney measure included provision for investigation of the advisability of state ownership of the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads, while the committee's order provides instead for an investigation to determine whether or not the railroads should not be purchased by the state with a view to disposing of them to other owners whose business or financial interests would tend to the further development of the port of Boston.

This measure goes beyond the scope of the Lomasney order, however, in providing for an investigation as to the desirability of allowing other railroads to enter Boston, and as to the "intentions or purposes" of railroads now seeking to enter Boston and what advantages in regard to rates, transportation and traffic are likely to result from their admission. It is a joint order, and the joint board is requested to report to the General Court. The Lomasney order was a House bill.

MINERS FAIL TO AGREE

INDIANAPOLIS—The interstate joint wage conference of the United Mine Workers and bituminous coal operators, called for the purpose of making a new agreement for the employment of 250,000 miners, adjourned today without reaching a decision.

PAPAL DELEGATE ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON—The papal legation here this afternoon announced that Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano of Rome had been chosen apostolic delegate to the United States, to succeed Cardinal Falconio.

MACKEREL ARE RETURNING TO LOCAL WATERS AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVERAL YEARS, SAYS SECRETARY OF FISH BUREAU IN HIS REPORT

Mackerel are returning to their old haunts on the Cape Shore grounds off Nova Scotia, after an absence of several years, according to the thirty-seventh annual report of the Boston fish bureau, compiled by Secretary Frederick F. Dimick and issued today. Mackerel have been extremely scarce for the past few years, and with the increase of the fish in local waters this year come reports that the foreign catch has declined.

During the year 1911, the fish trade as well as general business has been hampered by adverse conditions, according to the report. The trade conditions improved at the close of the year, how-

ever, and all are looking forward to improvement for the coming year. Codfish have been in very light supply. Sardine fish were in great supply, while the receipts of fresh groundfish as a rule decreased, but halibut increased. Menhaden, valued for the oil they produce, were more abundant in Boston harbor than any year since 1903.

For the first time in the history of the bureau, tabulation was made of the world's salt cod fishery and the table shows that in New England 410,300 quintals were recorded in 1911, compared with 455,406 in the previous year. The catch gained, however, on the Pacific coast, where 93,678 quintals were

brought in during the past year and only 79,321 in 1910. Nova Scotia, Lunenburg, bank shows 216,450 quintals for 1911 and only 209,205 for 1910. The Newfoundland report, however, fell off considerably with 1,144,525 quintals in 1910 and only 903,000 in the year just ended. Labrador gained over 1910, the receipts in that year being 266,000 and in 1911 400,000 or nearly double that amount.

From France comes the information that the catch fell off considerably, 97,000 quintals, being reported in 1911 and 151,500 in the previous year. Norway

also shows a decline, the catch being 1,144,525 quintals in 1910 and 903,000 in 1911. (Continued on page four, column one)

HAYWOOD IS BACK IN LAWRENCE AS STRIKE CHIEF; MILLS GAINING

Arrival of Leader and Admitted Return of Many Skilled Operatives to Looms Marks Crisis in Contest

OVERTURES HINTED

LAWRENCE, Mass.—With the arrival of William D. Haywood, a former leader of western miners and classed among labor men as a radical, and the big gains reported in the number of operatives returning to work at the mills, the strike reached a crisis this afternoon. Mr. Haywood will devote himself to stem the now-admitted influx into the mills and to persuade many of the skilled operatives who have gone back to work to again leave the loom and bench.

Mr. Haywood was accompanied by 100 to the strike headquarters. A detail of militia kept Mr. Haywood's escort moving rapidly.

In his first coming to Lawrence Mr. Haywood was greeted by crowds and brass bands. His entry today was quiet, a fact due to the presence of 1200 militiamen and the strict rules made against street assemblies and parades by Col. E. L. Sweetser.

The mill agents say that more men are at work than at any time during the past two weeks. They estimate that more than 50 per cent of the operatives are working and declare that next week will see even a larger number back in the mills. It is reported that a committee of the employees of the American Woolen Company's mills will have a conference with the employers and that committees from other mills will follow suit.

William Yates, chairman of the strikers' committee received a telegram from Vincent St. Jean of Chicago, national secretary of the International Workers of the World, telling the strikers "to be of good cheer."

Mr. Haywood, who was accompanied by James V. Thompson, an organizer of the I. W. O. U., went at once to strike headquarters.

F. A. Stodell, a labor leader from New York, addressed the strikers' committee and declared that the outcome of the strike depended on the liberation of Joseph J. Ettor. Until Mr. Ettor was allowed to negotiate freely for the strikers, he believed that no settlement would be reached.

The Pemberton mills opened in all departments and has given notice that beginning today the running time will be from 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and that this schedule will hold good until further notice.

One estimate gives the number of returning operatives who hitherto have not reported for work, owing to the strike, as between 1600 and 2000.

But Lawrence has lost many of its most skillful operatives. It is said that more than 1000 workers have left for other New England textile centers, many going to Lowell.

A continuation today was denied Angelo Rocco, a junior in the Lawrence high school, arrested charged with disturbing the peace. Rocco was arraigned before Judge Mahoney, who ruled that the boy's case would be heard tomorrow morning in the usual manner.

Rocco was arrested yesterday when he called at the police station to talk with Mr. Ettor. The police charge that Rocco has been stirring up his countrymen against the mill owners.

At the request of Major Jones of company C of Newton his command will be quartered in the high school, which faces the Common. This is near the district where most of the foreign strikers dwell. Major Jones gave as his reason that the Y. M. C. A. quarters where his men are installed are crowded beyond comfort.

A conspicuous feature of today's development is the fact that other branches of organized labor are trying to meet the employers through committees, and in this way pave the way for peace.

What concessions will be advanced by these organizations on behalf of the

(Continued on page five, column one)

ABDICATION DECREE AND YUAN PRESIDENT EXPECTED IN CHINA

Monitor's London Bureau Told by Chinese Legation of Belief That Republic Will Soon Be Announced

LONG CONTEST ENDS

When Emperor and Court Go From Peking to Jehol the Manchu Dynasty Will Pass Out After Centuries

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—Owing to the divergence of opinion on the subject of the crisis in China the European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has obtained from the Chinese legation the official view as to the solution of the crisis in the immediate future. The legation regards it as most probable that an edict will be issued during the next few days announcing the abdication of the Emperor and the definite establishment of a republic with Yuan Shi Kai as President. It is also thought probable that the Emperor and the court will retire to Jehol in the province of Chihli.

Whether the abdication of the Emperor will be the final act in the drama is a matter on which opinion is divided. The abdication is the result of the struggle which has been going on for the past three centuries between the Manchus and the Chinese proper and which has now ended in the triumph of the Chinese in every particular.

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—Yuan Shi-kai has ordered the commanders of the imperial troops outside of Peking to bring their forces into the city at once. His public reason is to guard against disorder but many believe he is seeking control following abdication. He already has 11,000 picked men, the flower of the army, under his direct command in the capital.

The Republican army was today reported to be advancing from Ku Ching in Ngan Hwei province toward Su Chow, which is directly on the line of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad.

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald states that the edict of abdication of the Chinese throne has been signed, according to a message from Tientsin.

The court will not quit Peking for a month, as the Manchus troops of the garrison threaten to shoot the royal family and the princes if they attempt to leave.

HAYWOOD OFFER OF SOCIALIST PARTY AID FAVORED BY STRIKERS

Immediately after William D. Haywood arrived in Lawrence this afternoon he got in touch with the executive committee of the strikers. After a prolonged conference he issued the following statement: "As a member of the executive committee of the National Socialist party I put a motion to the strikers' committee whether they wish the Socialist party to assist them in winning the strike. The reply was unanimous in favor of this proposition by the 48 members present.

"Arrangements will now be made immediately for the holding of mass meeting throughout the entire country in the interests of the strikers at the instance of the Socialist party."

"Funds will be asked for. From what I see today the strikers are more determined than ever to remain away from work."

"We have assurances from Philadelphia that funds will be coming from there."

"William Yates will remain as chairman of the executive committee of the strikers. There will be meetings tonight. I will leave for New York this evening and I may be back Wednesday. I cannot tell whether conditions that may arise in the meantime may change my plans."

Excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of the strikers' headquarters on Common street, where a large company of militiamen are posted. The feeling between the soldiers and the foreigners is far from friendly.

Strict orders have been given by Colonel Sweetser to keep all persons near strike headquarters moving. The moment any one appears on a door step he or she is told to get inside.

It is understood that Colonel Sweetser has given orders that no one in this district be permitted to lean out of the windows.

The state police do not credit the report that the Burns detective agency has been in any way connected with the case against J. J. Ettor.

It is reassuring to note that clean journalism is making friends in every part of the world, thanks to the continued activity of its adherents.

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS

DRAMATIC CONSTRUCTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A paper was read before the members of the Royal Society of Literature at 20 Hanover square, by W. L. Courtney on the subject of "Dramatic Construction." Mr. Courtney began by laying down certain principles, the first being that art was what great artists created, or, that art was created by great men and afterwards dissected by small ones.

There were certain fixed rules relating to dramatic construction and they included the strict observance of "the unities." Yet many of the greatest writers, including Shakespeare, appeared to invent their technique as they went along, upsetting professional dogmas all along the line. So today, a well-constructed play often turned out to be nothing more than construction. On the other hand there was a tendency nowadays to disregard form altogether in favor of a drama of ideas.

The lecturer believed that the superiority of such works as "Trelawny of the Wells" and "The Twelve Pound Look" was shown by their permanent success, compared with other undoubtedly clever pieces, like "The Madras House," "Justice," and others. The lecturer mentioned what he regarded as the four chief conditions under which the presentation of all dramatic work was limited: first, the construction of the theatre; second, the influence of the actor on the author's creation; third, the state of mind of the audience and the trend of public taste; and fourth, the technical difficulties surrounding the actor's art.

These elements were also analyzed. The lecturer concluded his discourse by drawing an analogy between the "Oedipus Rex" of Sophocles, Shakespeare's "Macbeth" and Ibsen's "Ghosts," calling attention to the symmetry of their construction.

GORDON CRAIG'S "HAMLET"

(Special to the Monitor)

MOSCOW, Russia—Gordon Craig's production of "Hamlet," given in the Moscow Art theater, was an unqualified success. Mr. Craig received an ovation at the end of the "play" scene, and also at the close of the play. Mr. Craig's screens were most effective, throwing the actors into relief, and helping the drama of the play. Mr. Dauchenko in his speech of congratulation to Mr. Craig said:

"All workers in the field of art have one great happiness and one great advantage over all other men. They realize on earth that brotherhood of which humanity only dreams. No political dispute, no geographical isolation, no racial rivalry can ever divide those who are joined by one common aspiration—the perfection of their art."

It is hoped that before long the Moscow Art theater will send a company to London to produce "Hamlet" and other plays of their repertory.

DRAMA NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In Sir Arthur Pinero's forthcoming comedy, "The Mind the Painter," Miss Marie Leach and Allan Aynesworth have been engaged for the leading roles. The play is to be Mr. Pinero's production at the Duke of York's theater.

A play by John Galsworthy is shortly to be produced by Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie at the Royalty theater; it bears the name of "The Pigeon." This play is to be preceded by St. John Hankin's comedy, "The Constant Lover."

Following the successful run of "The Marionettes," in which Sir John Hare played the leading role, there will be produced R. S. Cartwright's new play, which will be something of the nature of his farcical comedy "Mr. Hopkinson," in which James Welch appeared with such success. The cast of the new work will include Miss

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Fortune Hunter." CASTLE SQUARE—"Product of the Mill." COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady." HOLLYWOOD—"The First Lady in the Land." B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—Holbrook Blinn in "The Boss." PARK—"The Country Boy." PLYMOUTH—Miss Viola Allen. SHUBERT—DeWolfe Hopper in "Pinafore."

BOSTON CONCERTS

THURSDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement. SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Edith Thompson.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Manon." SATURDAY—2 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West." SATURDAY—8 p. m., "Tosca."

Compton (Mrs. Carton), Edmund Gwenn and Donald Calthrop.

TRIBUTE TO MISS FERGUSON

Arthur Warren, a dramatic critic of New York, said of Miss Ferguson, now at the Hollis: "Two months is a large slice of time to win the attention of New York in these days. But Miss Ferguson, who arrived practically unheralded, has drawn popular and discriminating appreciation for two months, winning, what is more, wide recognition as a high comedy actress of the first rank. Her buoyancy and the pure joyousness of her are a blessed gift to our stage. There is depth, too, and there is subtlety in her work; strength as well as tenderness; there are force and grace, tears as well as laughter; her voice has magic in it, and her beauty might inspire poets. She has worked with diligence, patience and good sense to make her work worthy of the most competent praise. Destiny has marked her for a distinguished career."

BOSTON NOTES

Edward Pepple's new civil war drama, "The Littlest Rebel," is the next attraction at the Boston theater.

Jefferson D'Angelis in "The Pearl Maiden," a musical comedy with a South Sea Islands setting, is next at the Tremont.

"Pinafore" is at the Shubert for this week only. DeWolfe Hopper, Eugene Cowles and others of a fine cast give a delightful performance. The Saturday matinee is all sold out, but good seats are still to be had for evening performances.

The matinee of "The Pink Lady," Feb. 14 at the Colonial, will be the seventy-fifth performance of the piece in Boston, and to mark the event handsomely designed hand-painted lace and silk embroidered valentines will be given to every woman and child in attendance, irrespective of the price of the seats purchased.

All Boston theaters except the Shubert will retain their present attractions for next week.

CHICAGO OPENINGS

The Chicago Theater Company's subsidized organization, the Drama Players, will begin the 10th week's engagement next Monday evening at the Lyric theater. Moliere's "Les Femmes Savantes," ("The Learned Ladies") will be the bill for the first week, with Pinero's "Thundervolt" announced for second.

The company includes Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, Sheldon Lewis, Pedro de Cordoba, Eugene Woodward, Lionel Belmore, Frank Hardin, Caroline Oden, Hedwig Reicher, Edward Emery, Charlotte Granville, A. Hyllton Allen, Renee Kelly, Barbara Hall, Olive Garnett, Ralph Bradley and Donald Robertson, director.

The Abbey theater company of Irish players from Dublin will begin a three weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera House next Monday evening. The opening bill will consist of three plays, "The Rising of the Moon," "The Building Fund" and "Spreading the News." Tuesday night and the remainder of the week the bill will be "Kathleen N. Houlihan" and "The Playboy of the Western World."

"Mother," a crude but touching drama by Jules Eckert Goodman, opens at McVickers, Feb. 4. The same day Walker Whiteside will appear at the Chicago opera house in "The Typhoon," a Parisian drama of Japanese diplomatic life by a Hungarian dramatist.

Donald Brian will be the star in "The Siren," a musical comedy from Vienna, which opens at the Illinois Feb. 5, with a cast including Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulton, Will West, Ethel Cadman and Alan Mudie.

NEW YORK NOTES

Miss Margaret Anglin's appearance is now scheduled for this Thursday evening in Henry Arthur Jones' new play.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is playing "A Slice of Life" in front of "Cousin Kate" at the Empire. The first named is a short satire by Barrie on the habit of modern dramatists overusing the telephone in their plays, as letters were overused in the old days.

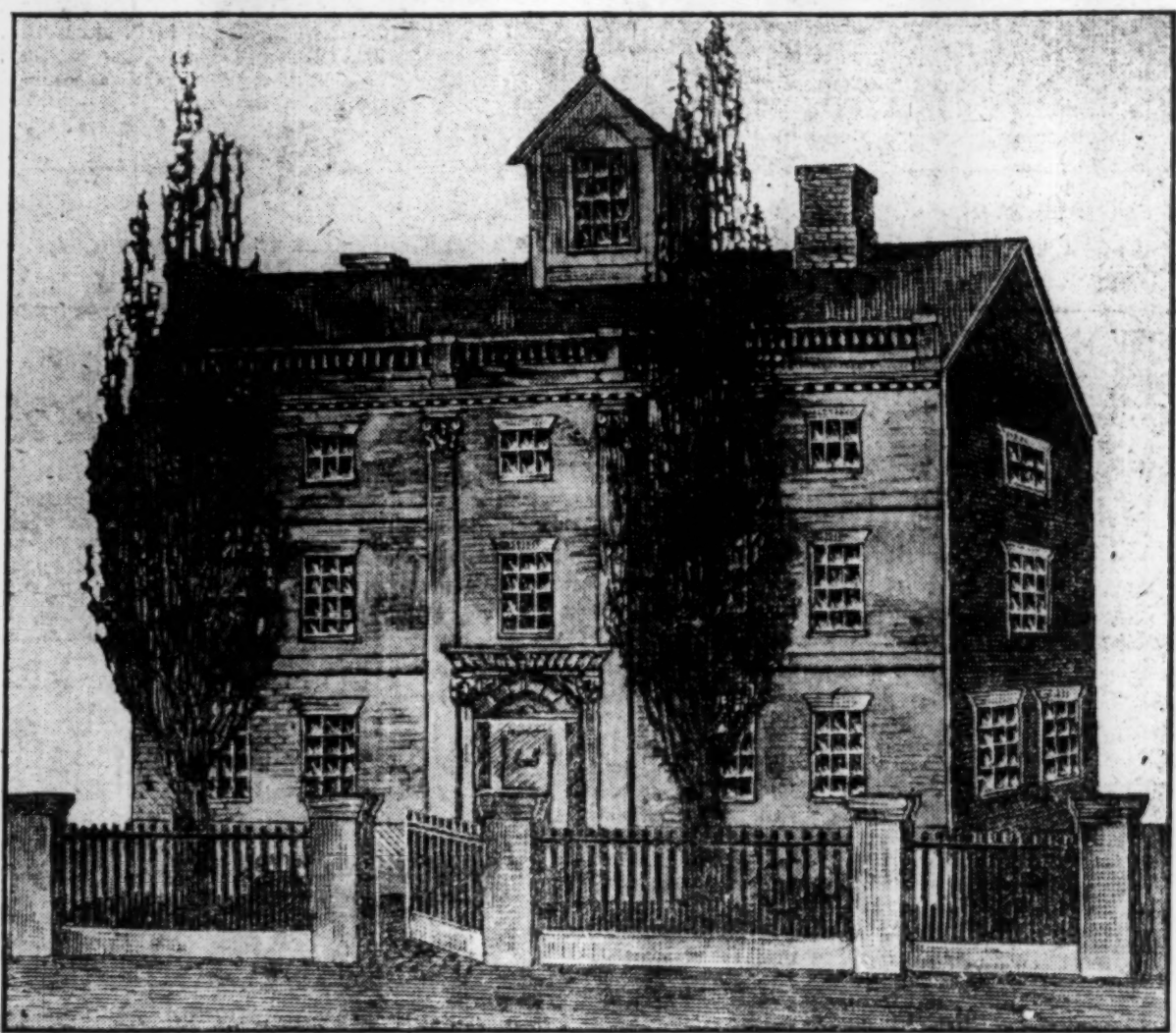
"Making Good," a new comedy by Owen Davis will be acted next Monday at the Fulton by William Courtney and company.

HERE AND THERE

"The Seven Sisters," the comedy from the Hungarian in which Charles Cherry starred for a time, is being fitted with music, and will soon go out as a musical comedy.

Mme. Simone is meeting with gratify-

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The Cotton Mather house, which was on Hanover street, is illustrated here from a sketch made a number of years ago. It was on the site of the building at 298 Hanover street. Mather erected it, removing to it from his father's house on the site of 342 Hanover street. Mather preached in the Old North meeting house in North square from 1685 to 1728, and in 1775 it was torn down for fuel by the British troops. Opposite this building, on Moon street, lived the Rev. Samuel Mather on the site of the parochial school.

ing success at the Hudson, New York, in her performances of "The Return from Jerusalem."

On the word of the press agent of "The Garden of Allah" it is said that \$38 worth of a well-known breakfast food is used at every performance to simulate the sandstorm, whirled about by powerful blowers. No way has been found to wash the "storm," so a new lot has to be used each time. The food was found to be the only material that resembled the sand in a storm under stage conditions.

The complete cast of "Oliver Twist," to be produced by Liebler & Co., runs: Fagin, N. C. Goodwin; Nancy, Constance Collier; Bill Sykes, Lynn Harding; Oliver, Marie Doro; Mrs. Maylie, Suzanne Sheldon; Rose, Olive Wyndham; Grimwig, Fuller Melish; Monks, Eric Blind-Brown; Charles Harbury; Bumble, Frank Lyons; Mrs. Bumble, Mrs. Cooper-Cliffe.

DRAMA LEAGUE BULLETIN

The Drama League of Boston has issued a bulletin commending "The Herford," by Miss Rachel Crothers, now being acted at the Plymouth. The league will open an office at 101 Tremont street Feb. 1. All communications should be sent to this address. A pamphlet outlining a complete course of study in "the new Irish drama" has just been issued by the drama study committee, including a list of the published plays.

COMING

"Baron Trenk," a new Viennese comic opera, music by Albini, American libretto by Henry Blossom, with a Whitney company including John Slavin, comes to the Shubert Feb. 5.

Mme. Nazimova comes to the Hollis Feb. 12 in "The Marionettes," a new comedy from the French.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR RATES REDUCED

NEW YORK—An average reduction of between 9 and 10 per cent on rubber footwear is announced by the United States Rubber Company. This is warranted, the management says, by lower prices of crude rubber.

Col. Samuel P. Colt said Wednesday that the directors were at work on a profit-sharing plan, which was not ready for announcement but probably would be in three months.

GEORGE PUTNAM PASSES AWAY

George Putnam, for many years a Boston lawyer, passed away yesterday at his home, 101 Commonwealth avenue. He was a senior member of the law firm of Putnam, Putnam & Bell.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of members of the Boston opera company en route to New Haven today the New Haven road furnished a first-class special parlor and vestibule coach train from track 24, South station, at 12 o'clock noon.

Vice-President W. J. Hobbs of the Boston & Maine road announces the following appointments effective today, Feb. 1: Harry M. Greene, traveling auditor, is transferred to Boston in place of Frank E. Vail, assigned to other duties. Charles W. Stoddard, traveling auditor with headquarters at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in place of Mr. Greene. Clifton M. Platts, traveling auditor at Boston, in place of Mr. Stoddard. All traveling auditors to report to station accountant.

The Pennsylvania railway private car 282, occupied by John F. Fahnestock, treasurer, and party will pass through Boston tonight en route from Philadelphia to Antrim, N. H., via the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine road will place in service at Ayer Junction on the Fitchburg road tomorrow night a new electric control Union Switch and Signal Company mechanical machine containing 54 working levers.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road provided special service at Hoosac Tunnel docks last night for the accommodation of Chicago and Northwestern patrons arriving on the steamship Canopic.

Contractors in charge of South station improvements for the Boston Terminal Company are completing the new south end retaining wall today ready for the midway iron filling which will permit rapid construction from now on.

The freight department of the New Haven road at South Boston docks is doing a heavy southern New England fruit business received from steamships in port by the large car route through the harbor.

The Boston & Albany road delivered 34 cars of stock to the Boston & Maine road via the Union freight line last night for export delivery.

For a special party of 200 en route to Salem, Mass., tonight th. Boston & Maine road will provide first-class "special service from North station at 6:01 p. m.

The operating department of the New Haven road received from the Readville shops for trial trips yesterday a number of New York and Boston service parlor cars which have been equipped with new wheels and truck frames.

SHERMAN LAW TO BE ENFORCED SAYS PRESIDENT AGAIN

AKRON, O.—President Taft brought his three days' trip through northern and central Ohio to an end on Wednesday night with a reception and a dinner given by the Akron Chamber of Commerce in his honor and will be in Washington again this afternoon.

In leading up to a discussion of the tariff board the President spoke of the relations of the federal government to business. He made it clear that his administration intends to enforce the anti-trust law, but said he favored the enactment of a federal incorporation act to enable great corporations to operate under the "shield of a national charter."

"But," said the President, "whether we have a national incorporation law or not, we have an anti-trust law on the statute books. That law isn't going to be repealed."

REVELL TO PRESS ROOSEVELT CAUSE

CHICAGO—Just returned from his visit with Colonel Roosevelt in New York, Alexander Revell, president of the Roosevelt national campaign committee, on Wednesday said:

"We are going right ahead with our movement and the people are with us. I am not one of those who know exactly what Colonel Roosevelt intends to do concerning the mention of his name for President."

"I am convinced that the exigencies of the country appeal to the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt with such force that all other considerations ultimately will be swept aside."

A call was issued for a meeting of the committee here Feb. 10 for the discussion of further plans.

HARVARD PROGRESSIVES MEET

Progressive Republicans at Harvard University organized Wednesday night at a meeting at which about 200 were present. The meeting endorsed in part the platform of the Massachusetts Progressive League, but voted to appoint a committee to outline the position of the organization.

LISBON REPORTED QUIET

(By the United Press)

LISBON—The police are in control today of the situation caused by strike rioting in this city. The troops have been withdrawn. The movement for a general strike has failed, according to the city authorities.

SENATE PASSES CHILD LABOR BILL, 54 TO 20, AFTER AMENDING IT

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 54 to 20 the Senate passed the child labor bill on Wednesday after amending it to prohibit the invasion of private residences in quest of information.

The negative votes were cast by Senators Bailey, Bryan, Chilton, Culberson, O'Gorman, Overman, Paynter, Smith (Md.), Stone, Thornton, Tilman and Watson, Democrats, and by Senators Burnham, Clark (Wyo.), Gallinger, Heyburn, Nixon, Oliver, Wetmore and Works, Republicans.

The bill authorizes the establishment of a bureau in the department of commerce and labor for the collection of information pertaining to the welfare of children and child life.

The provision expressly forbidding the invasion of domestic privacy by agents of the bureau furnished the principal subject of contention. The point was raised by Senator Thornton of Louisiana, who offered an amendment prohibiting agents of the proposed bureau from entering private dwellings without the consent of the occupants.

In presenting the modification, Mr. Thornton inveighed in vigorous language against the right of an official to enter private homes.

"Law or no law, it is not going to be done in my home," he said.

The amendment was lost by the vote of 30 to 42, but its defeat was followed immediately by a similar provision offered by Senator Culberson, which failed by 36 to 37.

This advance in the affirmative vote encouraged the supporters of the amendment, and while Mr. Culberson was framing the provision in different language several brief speeches were made.

In its new form the Culberson amendment prevailed by a vote of 30 to 34. It read:

"No official or agent or representative of said bureau shall, over the objection of the head of the family, enter any house used exclusively as a family residence."

LETTER CARRYING \$2000 IS LOST

ATLANTA, Ga.—A letter containing \$2000 in currency has disappeared from the Atlanta postoffice. This fact came to light recently when an employee of the Atlanta bank to whom the letter was addressed, called at the postoffice after being notified the package was there.

When it was discovered the bank had not received the currency an investigation was immediately instituted.

Y. M. C. U. ADDITION TO OPEN

The new addition to the gymnasium of the Boston Y. M. C. U., which extends from Boylston street to Lagrange street, will be formally opened with gymnastic drills and competitive games next Tuesday evening.

The addition contains locker and lounging rooms, a handball court, game rooms and bowling alleys.

INDIANA'S SENTIMENT DIVIDED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—At eight of thirteen district conventions Wednesday the administration of President Taft was endorsed and at three the President was endorsed for re-nomination. At Muncie Colonel Roosevelt was endorsed in caucus. At others no preferences were acted upon.

MR. TAFT INVITES MAYOR

Mayor and Mrs. Fitzgerald have received from President Taft an invitation to attend a reception to be held at the White House Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. The mayor will not be able to attend because of other engagements.

MRS. S. F. MERRILL

NEWTON, Mass.—Mrs. S. F. Merrill, a resident of Auburn, Me., passed away yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, William F. Garcelon, graduate manager of Harvard athletics.

CHAUFFEURS STRIKE IN PARIS

(By the United Press) PARIS—Police, infantry and cuirassiers have checked disorders in this city arising from the strike of taxicab chauffeurs.

Wedding Bouquets

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.

J. NEWMAN & SONS, Inc.
Phone Main 4410. 24 Tremont St.

SHIPPERS SEEK CUT OF 30 PER CENT IN RATES BY EXPRESS

WASHINGTON—Reduction of approximately 30 per cent in the express rates in this country it appears is the desire of the shippers pressing the inquiry of the express business before the interstate commerce commission.

Several witnesses representing shippers were examined. Charles A. Stickney of St. Paul declared he paid 50 cents for the express transportation of advertising plates of five pounds or under, while a rival association paid only 25 cents. C. W. Hillman of Cincinnati said the Wells-Fargo express made a profit on combined intrastate and interstate business of 41.54 per cent.

Henry C. Barlow of the Chicago Traffic Association and the Chicago Chamber of Commerce proposed reduced rates, the average reduction being from \$3.67 a hundred pounds to \$2.85. The proposed reductions would amount to about 2½ times the first-class freight rate.

Frank Lyon, attorney of the interstate commerce commission, discussed the work of investigators during the last six or eight months. The figures indicated that between 1893 and 1910 the increase in express revenues to the railroads was 184 per cent, while the increase in freight revenues was 132 per cent, the increase in passenger revenue 108 per cent, and the increase in mail revenue 72 per cent. In the same period the increase in the population of the country was only 38 per cent.



Emerson said he would as soon think of swimming the Charles River when he could cross the bridge as of reading a book in the original when he could get a good translation.

The most successful sellers of merchandise are those who take the most direct way to their markets. All goods ultimately find their destination, but that man whose goods find their destination quickest makes the most money.

The national farm paper is the natural and direct method of reaching the farmer. Do not try to go around when this is the short-cut.

Farm and Fireside is the bridge between your goods and the farmer's home. Cross it.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

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MACKEREL COMING BACK TO NOVA SCOTIA COAST, SAYS REPORT

(Continued from page one)

gained considerably, however, only 1,069,286 quintals being received in 1910 and 2,300,300 being recorded in the year just completed. A total of the world's catch shows that there was a general gain in the industry, 4,414,434 quintals being caught in 1911, while in 1910 the figures were 4,280,333.

Another feature of the report is the herring catch. The once famous Labrador herring has been practically extinct for years and is now coming back. These large plump fish are in great demand and very popular with the consumers. News from Labrador states that these large fish were abundant on that coast during the past season, but the fishermen were unprepared to catch and cure them. In June some herring were caught along the coast between Gloucester and Portland that were the largest taken for years. Some of them were salted, but most were sold for bait. The Nova Scotia fishery was good and the bulk of them were of large size. Newfoundland herring have also been in good supply.

Groundfish receipts at Boston, including lake, codfish and haddock, show a decrease compared with the previous year. During the fall months fish were scarce on the shore. There has been, however, a steady supply of haddock, and prices have ruled good.

The fleet numbered 452 of which 284 were sailing vessels, 14 steamers, four steam otter-trawlers, and 150 boats of various kinds.

The fleet of gill netters, known as lake boats, has increased, and now numbers 17 sail of steamers. The business was begun in the summer of 1910 with a few steamers from the Great Lakes. They fish along the shore and land most of their fish at Gloucester from which place it is largely shipped to Boston by steamer.

Two new steam otter-trawlers, the Swell and Surf, were added to the fleet at T wharf early in 1912.

The receipts at Boston direct from the fishing fleet, compared with 1910 show that the haddock catch increased in 1911, when 46,444,800 pounds were brought in, compared to 44,791,820, arrived the previous year. Codfish, the greatest fish staple, decreased, the catch in 1911 being 21,173,000 pounds as compared to 25,903,000 pounds in 1910. The catch of lake haddock dropped nearly 6,000,000 pounds, for in 1911 only 10,488,125 pounds were brought in, compared to 16,399,700 pounds in 1910. Cusk was more plentiful, 2,771,700 pounds arriving in 1911, compared to 2,339,300 pounds the year before. Pollock lost nearly as much as did lake, for only 6,726,840 pounds were recorded in 1911, while 10,149,200 pounds were the figures in 1910. Halibut gained considerably, 900,850 pounds being recorded in the year just ended, and 629,888 in 1910. Thus the total figures show a serious falling off in the local fishing receipts. During 1911 only 85,065,315 pounds were brought to T wharf, while the previous year 100,232,968 pounds were recorded.

The highest stock secured by a local vessel during the whole year was made by Capt. Manuel C. Santos of the schooner Mary C. Santos, with a gross stock of \$40,000 for the year's work.

Speaking of canned fish the report says:

"The principal features of the sardine pack of the season just ended has been the good quality and large size of pack.

"A low level of prices ruled during the entire season and demand was good. The stock on hand at the packing centers at the close of the year is comparatively light.

"A shortage is reported in the pack of % mustards.

"The total pack in 1911 was 2,500,000 cases, compared to 1,900,000 in 1910.

"The lobster pack for the year 1911 is reported as a little less than in 1910. Receipts in this city have sold readily at high prices.

"There has been a light pack of canned clams. They have sold at good prices.

"The pack of canned salmon for the past season has been estimated at 5,850,000 cases, or more than 600,000 cases larger than any other year. The pack

the season of 1910 amounted to 4,130,082 cases.

"The amount of mackerel caught that were caught on our coast has been very light. The receipts from Ireland, where the principal canning operations are now carried on, have increased."

Receipts of fresh fish at Boston, landed direct from the fishing fleet for the past nine years follow:

Year	Arrivals	Total
1903	3,818	80,206,872
1904	4,036	82,061,166
1905	4,280	101,306,035
1906	4,505	89,063,370
1907	4,283	88,111,036
1908	4,540	91,577,860
1909	4,978	92,034,750
1910	5,090	102,039,154
1911	3,983	95,032,505

MELROSE PROPOSED CHARTER IS READY FOR CITIZENS' VOTE

Embracing a commission form of government, a draft of a new charter has been completed by the Melrose charter revision commission. Two other charter forms, one establishing a board of seven aldermen and mayor and the other proposing a modification of the present board of 21 aldermen and mayor, are nearly completed.

Three important features have been incorporated into each of the three charter forms. They are: Establishment of the initiative, referendum and recall clauses; limiting of the expenditures of the school department to \$5.51 on every \$1000 of valuation; lengthening of the term of the mayor to two years.

The commission charter provides for election of three supervisors, one each year for three year terms, one to be known as the mayor, but to have no veto powers. The first supervisor or mayor will have charge of all financial matters including the collectors, treasurers, auditors, city clerks departments to which he may appoint the officers and shall have supervision over the police, fire, assessors, registrars of voters and city solicitor's departments and the sinking fund commission. His salary is placed at \$2500. The supervisor of the board of health, charity, military aid, food and animal inspectors, sealer of weights and measures, city farm, garbage collection and plumbing inspector is to receive a salary of \$2000 per year. The third supervisor will have charge of the public works department, streets, sidewalks, water, sewers, street watering, street lighting, electric lines, public buildings, collection of ashes and shall supervise the cemetery and park commissions. His salary shall be \$2000 per year.

Election of the officials under this form of charter is to be by a preferential ballot with an opportunity for first, second and other selections, and the election date is set as the second Tuesday in December.

The school committee membership is reduced to six members instead of nine under this form. All meetings of the supervisors are to be open to the public. The supervisors have the power of appointing all officials to their departments except where the statutes provide otherwise, as well as the power to fix their remuneration. Any candidate may have his name put on the ballot by securing 50 signatures to his nomination papers.

SILVER MEDAL IS PRESENTED TO A BROOKLINE GIRL

At the Brookline municipal baths Wednesday night upon the opening of the swimming carnival Miss Wilhelmina Pree was given a silver medal, bearing the Brookline town seal and an inscription significant of the bravery shown by her in saving Mrs. Ernest Webb of Danvers from the water at Salem Willows last summer. Harry W. Cummer, chairman of the bath committee made the presentation.

Miss Pree was last week awarded a similar medal by the Massachusetts Humane Society. After the presentation Miss Pree showed her skill in swimming and entered the 25-yard race for girls, finishing a close second to Mary Wyman.

BOATS FISHING FOR RED SNAPPER

News from the Boston fishing schooner Mary E. Conney which was taken down to Florida last year by Capt. Frank Conney to engage in red-snapper fishing, was received here upon the arrival of Capt. Melvin McLean of Gloucester and Rockport, a designer of vessels who has been at Pensacola for some time with Captain Conney.

According to Captain McLean, the Mary Conney as well as the other Boston schooners which were sold in the South are kept busy and making good stocks each trip.

FIRE DOES DAMAGE

A slight fire, which caused damage to the building amounting to about \$500 and drove 10 people into the street, was discovered in the basement of the apartment house at 86 Gainsboro street early this morning. The first floor was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelley. The flames, which started from unknown causes, damaged contents of storerooms in the basement.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TO BUILD SPOKANE, WASH.

Plans for shops to cost \$500,000 which the Northern Pacific railroad will build at Parkwater and Yerdley, just east of the city limits, call for the erection of 10 buildings in addition to oil cellars, coal docks, sand sheds, cinder pits and standpipes.

POSTAL PROGRESS LEAGUE ADVOCATES FEDERAL TELEGRAPH

Government-operated telegraph lines and a cent-a-pound postal rate were advocated in the report of James L. Cowles of New York city, secretary-treasurer of the Postal Progress League, to the members of that organization at its tenth annual meeting in the Tremont building, Boston, Wednesday. Frederick C. Beach of New York was reelected president.

The other officers elected were as follows:

Secretary-treasurer, James L. Cowles, New York city; assistant secretary-treasurer, Richard L. Gay, Boston, Mass.; vice-presidents, Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Edwin Ginn, Boston; Frank R. Fraprie, Boston; William C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind.; John DeWitt Warner, New York; Theodore Glover Fillette, New York; Col. Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Henry D. Sharpe, Providence, R. I.; William F. Gude, Washington; Cyrus Northrop, former president University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edward Berwick, Pacific Grove, Cal.; Willard F. Bowen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Prof. W. A. Henry, Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis.; P. V. Collins, president the North-western Agriculturist, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, New York city; Miss Harriette J. Hifton, Washington.

Executive committee: Frederick C. Beach, chairman, New York, N. Y.; Simon Brentano, New York; Charles H. Ingersoll, New York; James L. Cowles, New York; Herbert Myrick, Springfield, Mass.; Edward H. Clement, Boston; Fred A. Whiting, Boston; Arthur C. Walworth, Boston; Richard L. Gay, secretary Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Boston; George M. Whitaker, department of agriculture, Washington; George Fred Williams, Boston.

Summing up the past year of events in connection with the efforts made to get a national law establishing the parcels post, Secretary Cowles says:

"With the Democrats of New York, led by Congressman Sulzer in the House and by Senator O'Gorman in the Senate, urging their fellow Democrats to support our bill, providing for a general parcels service at 1 cent each two ounces, 8 cents a pound; for a local rural service, one-pound parcels, 1 cent; 11-pound parcels, 5c; 25-pound parcels 10 cents, with the full insurance of all mail matter, and with thousands of petitions and parcels post ballots in favor of our bill pouring in upon the postal committees of both houses, the President's friends in Congress cannot afford to do less than their opponents to satisfy the demands of the voters, and with the President's co-operation our bill or a more progressive measure will surely become law."

Speaking of a common postal rate, he says: "The imperative postal need of the present hour is a simplified system of classification. With the efficient use of labor-saving machinery, a common cent-a-pound post would be quite as practicable as was the old 3-cent half-ounce continental letter post established by Abraham Lincoln and the Congress of 1863, with the machinery of that era."

STATE AIDED CLASSES IN HOUSEHOLD WORK URGED BY EDUCATORS

Pleas were made today by several educators for state aided classes in household art for working girls as provided for in the bills before the House committee on education. The speakers included John Jacob Rogers, a member of the Lowell school committee, and a petitioner for the legislation; Mr. Whitcomb, superintendent of schools of Lowell; W. H. Dooley, principal of the Lowell industrial school, and Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education.

Mr. Rogers said that the Lowell school committee has expressed the desire that one of these bills be passed. He explained that the law permits girls in factories to take up in evening schools only such work as they follow in the daily calling. They must not study a household art, and he wished one of these bills enacted so as to enable girls to fit themselves to become housekeepers.

Superintendent Whitcomb said that no new principle was proposed, but only an extension of the present system. He advocated, including girls under 17 as well as those over, as many such had applied in Lowell for such a training.

Mr. Dooley said that social work is needed in mill cities on account of home training lacking with girls who go to the mills.

Dr. Snedden said that while these bills were not introduced by the state board of education he believed their purpose commendable.

In opposition Mrs. Frank W. Page said she wished any such training to be optional for the students.

Mrs. Anna T. Steinauer said that such legislation was an opening wedge for legalized vocational guidance as a state and national policy, which was non-American. She said the parents should still retain the educational guidance of the child.

NEW JERSEY SAILS SOUTHWARD

The battleship New Jersey, Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, sailed from the Charlestown navy yard today for Guantanamo, Cuba, via Lynnhaven bay, Va.

LARGE ATTENDANCE IS NOTED DAILY AT MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Great Improvements Made in the Industry Are Well Shown in the Many Fine Exhibits

CAPT. DAY LECTURES VERY SEAWORTHY

With only two more days to run, the prospects of the National motor boat and engine show in Mechanics building making large attendance records this year are very bright. That Manager Campbell has collected one of the best exhibits ever held in this city is the general verdict of those who have attended it and few will realize, until they have visited the show, what a marked advance has been made by the manufacturers of all things entering into this growing industry.

Capt. Thomas Fleming Day, who navigated the little yawl Sea Bird on her memorable transatlantic voyage from Providence, R. I., to Rome, Italy, delighted all present, and particularly many yachtsmen and off-shore cruisers, who listened with intense interest to every word which Mr. Day uttered in describing the incidents on this trip. Mr. Day talked in that modest, unassuming and characteristic way of the sailorman, and his description was terse and pointed. Mr. Day gave two lectures, one in the afternoon and the other during the evening show, and he met many Boston yachtsmen and renewed many acquaintances here, as he is well known to nearly all the amateur tars hereabouts.

An engine exhibit which is attracting considerable attention at the show not only on account of the world-wide and enviable reputation of the product itself, but also the complete line shown and the general beauty and arrangement of display is that of Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company, spaces 70, 71, 72, 73, 74. Rapp Hucksins Company, New England distributors.

This exhibit comprises a wide range of sizes of the three types of Buffalo engines, regular type medium speed, slow speed, heavy duty and high speed, all of which have peculiar features of excellence for their particular line of work. Quality is the predominant feature of Buffalo engines, the manufacturer's watchword being "Not how cheap, but how good." Buffalo engines are known the world over as "The engine of constant service."

The success of the "Aplco" motor boat lighting system is due to the wide experience of its inventor, V. G. Apple, starting in the ignition field, he developed the dynamo-storage battery system in 1890, which today is acknowledged to be a very reliable source of ignition current for gasoline engines of any type.

The problems that today confront the designer of a boat lighting system were easily solved because its requirements were so similar to those of the work to which Mr. Apple had confined himself. Exhaustive study had developed certain well-defined theories as to what such a system should embody so that when the opportunity presented itself to place the "Aplco" system on the market, little experimental work had to be done. The buyer of an "Aplco" system, therefore, is not purchasing a new and undeveloped idea, but the product of a man thoroughly trained to the work in hand. The Charles A. Jackson Company, Boston, are the local distributors of this system.

MOTOR BOATS TO COMPETE FOR THE SOUTHERN TITLE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The St. Augustine Power Boat Club announces the dates for the holding of the "Southern Championship" races as April 3, 4 and 5, 1912.

The "Southern Championship" races in 1911 were among the most successful ever held in the south, both in entries and in exciting finishes. The races last year were handled by C. F. Hopkins, Jr., who is a recognized authority in the South upon motorboat handicapping. He uses a system invented by himself and which is entirely satisfactory. Mr. Hopkins has been engaged to take entire charge of the coming meet, which insures the success of the regatta and all owners entering boats will be sure of absolutely fair treatment.

Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of New York, who raced under Mr. Hopkins last year, has already signified his intention of entering his boats, and by his action he not only endorses Mr. Hopkins' ability, but confirms the statements of the St. Augustine Power Boat Club.

EDWIN HAWLEY PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Edwin Hawley, recognized for years as a powerful factor in American railroad affairs, passed away today. He was a native of Chatham, N. Y.

Mr. Hawley controlled the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Iowa Central, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chicago & Alton, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, with a total mileage of 4870. Closely linked with the Hawley roads are the Hocking Valley, the Toledo & Ohio Central, the Atlantic coast line and the Louisville & Nashville and Mr. Hawley had been working for the last few years on a transcontinental railroad, the ambition of E. H. Harriman.

V-BOTTOMED BOATS HAVE POSSIBILITIES FOR AN AVERAGE MAN

Practical Craft for Person of Moderate Means Described—Has Capacity for Six People, Speed and Looks

VERY SEAWORTHY

Leo D. Baker, writing in Motor Boating on "A Practical Boat for the Average Man" says that it is a very hard thing to decide upon the type of boat that will come nearest to filling our desires, and yet come within our means. He says that he took over a year to decide upon the boat which, in part, he describes as follows:

What I wanted was this: A small boat, of small initial cost and proportionately small upkeep, and running expenses. It must be capable of taking my family and friends comfortably through any sea that a boat of its size should be in (my cruising ground is the open Pacific ocean, with my home port at Avalon, Catalina island, 27 miles from the mainland). My requirements would sum up about as follows:

1. Low initial cost and upkeep. 2. Seaworthiness. 3. Capacity for six or seven in comfortable seats. 4. Engine and equipment concealed in separate apartment, but instantly accessible. 5. Sleeping accommodations for two on a camping trip. 6. Speed. 7. Last, but not least, looks.

I finally decided, from my experience with V-bottom boats, that a properly designed hull of that type would fill my needs well, giving maximum seaworthiness, room and speed for a minimum over all length, beam and power. My final decision was a 21 ft. 9 in. x 4 ft. 11 in. stock design by William Hand, Jr., a man who probably has done more than any other to bring this type of boat to its present efficiency; following his design absolutely as to underbody, but changing the upper works to meet my demands for an all-around useful boat.

The underbody is V-shaped throughout, slightly flared forward to throw off the water in a rough seaway. The after sections are very flat, but enough V to prevent pounding at anchor or in a seaway. The square bilges make the boat unusually steady and stiff for so small a craft, and the same time allow of unusual width to the cockpit floor.

The upper works were changed by the addition of a "raised-deck" forward, giving about six inches more freeboard at this point, and a crowned deck, giving ample headroom to work around the engine without cutting hatches in the deck, a decided improvement, as I have yet to see watertight hatches that will stay watertight in a small boat of medium construction.

The hull is very substantially built, but at the same time is not heavy, the frame throughout is of oak, the planking finished one half inch with hard pine battens riveted under each seam, making a tight boat that has never leaked except through the stuffing-box. The decks are of three eighths cedar, finished bright, while coaming, fenders, rudders and laybunks are of beautifully grained white ash.

The fastenings and fittings throughout are of copper, brass or bronze, in fact, every part of the boat and its equipment is the best to be had upon the market; my desires being for a small boat with the best of finish and equipment rather than a larger boat with mediocre finish and equipment, which could be built for the same price.

The first nine feet from the stem is covered by the raised deck and contains the engine and its equipment. This is separated from the rest of the boat by a bulkhead, on which are centralized all the controls for the boat, making it a true one-man boat, and one extremely easy to handle.

The port side is placed the auto steering wheel, with engine controls, around which are grouped electric bilge and light gauges, kick switches for lights and ignition, air gauge, electric plugs, pulls for whistle, air and bilge pumps. The starboard side of bulkhead is removable, giving instant and easy access to motor compartment. The next two feet aft is the operator's cockpit, with reverse lever at the operator's right hand, and an instantly removable hatch over reverse gear. Aft of this is the operator's seat, 10 in. wide, and extending the full width of the cockpit, this seat has a comfortable back, and under it is placed the main gasoline tank of 50-gallon capacity, bulkheaded in.

The next 5 ft. 7 in. is open cockpit with ample room for four good comfortable chairs; the floor is covered with corrugated rubber as is the operator's cockpit, and has removable hatch over shaft. The next 16 inches is taken up by a comfortable layback seat extending clear across after end of cockpit, followed by a 2 ft. 6 in. after deck, under which swings the bronze quadrant which controls rudder through a hole about two inches square in the transom. The outboard rudder is the right idea for small seagoing boats. Under this after deck is a big locker space, of which there is never too much on a small boat.

The engine is installed just forward of the bulkhead, with controls leading to the steering wheel, and with rear starting device on after side of bulkhead, while in pockets on the starboard side of engine compartment will be found all necessary tools.

For sleeping the bulkhead under after seat comes out, giving a clear space 4 ft. x 7 ft., which can be filled in with the boat's cushions, making a good berth for two.

Entirely New

An Innovation



WALTHAM

LARGE SIZE

8-DAY

WATCHES

For Automobiles, Motor Boats and Yachts

The latest achievement of over half a century's unswerving devotion to originating and making "something better." They represent the "Waltham" integrity, and are built to maintain and advance the Waltham reputation for leading the world in the art of watchmaking.

The only 8-day timepiece made for the purpose which has 15 jewels and is adjusted to temperature. It is equipped with our new patent Winding Indicator which gives 3 days warning for rewinding. The case is proof against Dust, Moisture and Theft.

Don't fail to see the Exhibit at the Boston Motor Boat Show or send for Descriptive Illustrated Literature.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

No More Explosions on Gasoline Boats

IF YOU HAVE A
Aaron Automatic
Bilge Pump

The Mechanical Watchman for Motor Driven Craft

"Nothing moves but water, oils and gas." Draws out anything in a liquid form; its greatest asset is its factor of safety, positively preventing all danger of explosion of fire by drawing all gasoline fumes from bilge. This fact alone cannot be determined from a money value. No more pumping dirty bilge water through the water jacket when using this pump. Full information and prices submitted upon application.

Aaron Automatic Bilge Pump Co.
171 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Show Space—BASEMENT

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WATERTOWN MEN MAKE MORE MONEY

WASHINGTON—Systematic management at the Watertown arsenal has resulted in saving money for the government and increased pay for employees, according to a statement prepared by General Crozier, chief of the army ordnance bureau, for the congressional committee investigating this subject.

The statement covers operations in December, and shows that with economy the workmen have made more money, especially the machinists, some of whom are getting \$30 a month more under the new method, the average increase being 20 per cent. The molders made 20 per cent more.

BOARD INDORSES 1914 EXPOSITION

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a meeting of the park board recently a resolution was adopted endorsing the plan to hold an exposition in Atlanta at Lakewood in 1914 and the chief of construction was requested to make a survey of the Lakewood park property and of the lake in order that the commission may ascertain what work will be necessary to prepare the grounds for the necessary buildings.

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The Safest, Cleanest and Most Convenient Method is with Electricity.

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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

HENRY ROSSINI, Mgr. Dir.

TOMORROW at 8:15 Boston, Glenside, Nid.

MANON

SATURDAY at 8:15 Boston, Glenside, Nid.

GOLDEN WEST

SATURDAY at 8:15 Boston, Glenside, Nid.

Popular Prices

Box Seats, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th,

HAYWOOD IS BACK IN LAWRENCE AS STRIKE CHIEF; MILLS GAINING

(Continued from page one)

workers is not indicated. It is said that members of the American Federation of Labor and the Lawrence Central Union are seeking to recruit members for their unions from the Industrial Workers of the World. The unions generally do not recognize the I. W. W.

James R. Manzie, treasurer of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, has received a letter from John F. Tobin, of Boston, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to the effect that the Boston union has inquired as to the legality of a donation to the Lawrence strikers. While the Lawrence Central union declared against the methods of what they term the "unsound leadership" of the Industrial Workers of the World, they were in favor of such a donation.

The utmost quiet prevails throughout the city. There seems to be an entire absence of strike pickets and the militiamen from all appearances have little to do.

As for the legislative investigation voted yesterday, opinion here is divided as to the wisdom of such a move.

The Central Labor Union today opened stations for the relief of the needy strikers at 172 Broadway.

Mills Claim Accessions

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The mill interests here issued the following statement Wednesday:

"An increased number of employees entered the mills this morning, and their numbers were greatly added to in the afternoon. One of the large mills received fully 40 per cent of its usual complement. A still more marked accession is expected throughout the remainder of the week, as the prospect of intimidation is removed and the people become assured that there can be no renewal of the violence of Monday. The employees appreciate the restoration of law and order, and are coming back with manifest relief and gladness."

Legislative Inquiry Into State's Textile Industry Is Ordered by the House

Legislative investigation of the conditions under which Massachusetts textile operatives work was ordered yesterday in the House of Representatives by a vote of 113 to 81. The committee on rules had voted against such an inquiry. The order was introduced in the House by Representative John C. Sanborn of Lawrence as a substitute for that of Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill which was reported adversely by the rules committee.

Mr. Sanborn's measure provides for the appointment by the speaker of a committee of five, which is required to meet at least every Saturday during the session, to report from time to time such findings as may be deemed necessary and to report finally "as soon as practicable."

It also provides that "the committee shall especially investigate wages and salaries paid in the various departments of the industries, the cost of living and the living conditions of the operatives, the dividends, stock issues and earnings of said industries, the effect of the 54-hour law on such industries, the necessity for or desirability of establishing a minimum wage law and any other subject relative to such industry as the committee may deem necessary."

Before the adoption of the order the joint rules committee reported in the Senate on the Governor's message and the Barlow order for an investigation of the situation in Lawrence and the textile industry generally, recommending that no action be taken at the present time, but that it be delayed until the present difficulties in Lawrence have been terminated.

This report is expected to come up for debate in the Senate today.

Mr. Sanborn's order precipitated a warm debate in the House. John E. Meany of Blackstone, one of the members of the House rules committee which visited Lawrence with Speaker Cushing, the committee chairman, vigorously opposed investigation at this time.

Strike Leaders' Arrest Is Scored as Unlawful by George Fred Williams

George Fred Williams in an open letter scores the arrest of the strike leaders at Lawrence. He says:

"Because I believe injustice to be the greatest breeder of violence, I think it is my duty as a lawyer and a citizen to protest against these arrests as unwarranted by the law of our state. Their unjustifiable character justifies the suspicion that they are intended to temporarily impede the strikers by arbitrarily removing their leaders from the scene of the strike."

"These strikers are entitled to choose their own leaders and consult fully with them. Their arbitrary arrest will encourage rather than lessen the impulses to violence and especially tend to increase the impression that our laws are devoted to the security of property rather than human rights."

"But quite regardless of motive it is perfectly plain from admitted facts that the granting of the warrant was unjustified by the law of the state. The person who shot Miss Lopizzo is unknown and, therefore, his act and motive as principal cannot possibly be shown."

"It is a thing unknown in our law to

convict an accessory until the principal crime has been established. Slaying is a question of premeditation, and to arrest a man as accessory when neither the criminality of the act, the identity of the slayer nor his motives are known makes this proceeding a glaring abuse of criminal procedure."

Socialists Aid Strikers

An effort is being made by the Socialist clubs of Boston to give assistance to needy families in Lawrence and already \$585 and six bundles of clothes have been sent. Donations are being received by the Boston Socialist Club at 14 Park square.

Company Awaits Call

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Company I, fifth regiment, received orders yesterday to be in readiness in case a call comes to go to Lawrence. This company is under command of Capt. Lawrence W. Cook and Lieuts. Thomas F. Williams and George S. Holbrook.

UNITED SHOE COUNSEL ATTACKS JONES AND BRANDEIS TESTIMONY

WASHINGTON—Replying to the charges brought against the United Shoe Machinery Company by Louis D. Brandeis and Charles H. Jones, Charles F. Choate of Boston, counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company, appeared before the interstate commerce committee of the Senate today. In an ironic preliminary speech Mr. Choate said that both Mr. Jones and Mr. Brandeis were formerly friends of the United company, and at that time fully approved of the company's methods.

Regarding the statement made yesterday by Mr. Jones, that arbitrary repairs made by the company were unjustly expensive to the lessee, Mr. Choate read from an article by Mr. Jones that appeared in the Shoe and Leather Reporter of May 24, 1906, praising the repair system of the company and its methods of doing business.

"Mr. Jones has had a serious personal altercation with Mr. Winslow," he said, "and that may be the mainspring of his present action."

"The United company has always treated all shoe manufacturing alike, and Mr. Jones felt that large manufacturers should get better rates. Mr. Jones has attacked the United company on every possible occasion, in Massachusetts, in Canada, before the department of justice and the interstate commerce commission. His plea is that we should be forced by legislation to change the policy he doesn't like."

"As far as Mr. Brandeis' argument goes, the same bill that passed the Massachusetts Legislature in 1907 came up before it in 1906 and at that time Mr. Brandeis appeared for the United Company and argued that its leasing policy was not only sound morally but sound legally, and that any attempt to restrict such leasing by legislation would be unconstitutional."

When asked about the suit of Thomas G. Plant against the company, Mr. Choate said that the sole purpose of the suit was to further the sale of the Plant machinery to the United Company people.

"I have heard that at the time of the sale a large amount of paper of Mr. Plant's was held by officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company and that he could not renew it. Is that true?" asked Senator Pomeroy of Ohio.

"That is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Choate. "There was no pressure of any kind brought to bear upon Mr. Plant to effect the sale of his machinery. For a long time he refused to allow the officials of the United company to examine his machinery, and when Mr. Winslow finally saw it he realized its value and I have since heard that it was worth to him every cent that he paid for it. But this machinery was not fully perfected by Mr. Plant and required a lot of capital to develop it fully."

"PROGRESSIVES" TO TALK AT HARVARD

Four speakers have been obtained to speak on the "Progressive Movement" at Harvard. These speakers are V. J. Berger, congressman from Wisconsin, who will speak on Feb. 19; W. A. White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, Emporia, Kan., on Feb. 23; R. P. Bass, Governor of New Hampshire, on Feb. 26, and W. Kent, congressman from California, some time in March. Mayor G. R. Lunn of Schenectady, N. Y., will speak on Feb. 12 under the auspices of the Socialist Club.

USE OF ROCKPORT GRANITE IS URGED

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts congressmen are in receipt of letters from granite companies of Rockport, Mass., protesting against recent action of similar concerns in Quincy, urging the congressmen to favor an amendment to the Boston custom house appropriation bill specifying Quincy granite in its construction.

The Rockport people say that their granite is equal to that of Quincy and that the contract should be given to the lowest bidder.

EX-MAYOR BUYS COAL LAND

DUQUOIN, Ill.—One of the largest coal land transfers made in Southern Illinois in 1911 has been announced and in which C. W. Seilley of Benton and former Mayor Fred Busse of Chicago are the principals. The tract embraces about 8000 acres.

ETTOR FROM HIS CELL, STILL ADVISES STRIKING OPERATIVES

LAWRENCE, Mass.—An interesting development in the strike situation, following the arrest and arraignment of Joseph J. Ettor and Antonio Giovanitti, is the fact that the acknowledged leader of the striking textile workers is continuing to advise the strikers' campaign from the Essex county jail. While awaiting the arrival in Lawrence of other socialist leaders who are to take charge while Mr. Ettor remains under lock and key pending his trial on Feb. 9, the young Italian-American, who has so far managed to maintain a strong hold on the men and women operatives apparently retains the full confidence of the more radical element. William Yates of New Bedford in the mean time acts as a lieutenant for the imprisoned strike leader.

As prisoner "No. 14,275," and confined in cell No. 5, Mr. Ettor does not openly direct his forces from within the county jail. But it is generally understood that through his attorney, George E. Rower, Jr., he is still aiding in the effort for higher wages.

Are the mills to get enough men and women to operate their plants, and will it be possible to break the deadlock that set in some days ago? Few there are who venture an answer. The mill owners believe that the moment the strikers realize that violence and terrorizing have largely alienated public sympathy from them they will return to their former tasks, willing to abide by such arrangements as may follow when conditions have become normal.

It is made more evident than ever that the Industrial Workers of the World are striving hard to make socialism reap the reward from whatever may be gained by a prolonged strike.

The arrest yesterday of Angelo Rocco, a junior in the Lawrence high school, occurred under dramatic circumstances. Rocco is considered one of the brightest boys in the school. He was a friend of Mr. Ettor, and had been making a number of speeches which the authori-

ties considered too radical. When Rocco called at the police station, while Mr. Ettor was being arraigned, the police recognized him as one of the leaders of recent gatherings, and instead of letting him talk with Mr. Ettor, placed him in a cell. Rocco was arraigned during the day on the charge of inciting to riot. He was admitted in \$500 bail.

The presence of the metropolitan park police has helped to assure the community. The men inspire confidence. Members of the Boston police are quartered in the city hall.

Colonel Sweetser, in command of the troops, is much less in evidence than formerly. The colonel directs affairs from his office in the state armory on Amesbury street. There is a continuous stream of orderlies coming and going, and automobiles dart through the streets that need careful watching.

According to William D. Hartshorne, agent for the Arlington mills, conditions have become almost normal in point of the number of people employed. He expects each day will show steady increases. As for the working hours, at the present time the operatives in the Arlington mill expect that they will be paid a full week for time put in. There is scarcely a doubt that the mill owners intend to reward these employees for sticking to their posts. Business men in this city believe that the worst is past. It has been a time of great loss to storekeepers, especially those that deal in articles other than household necessities, and even these have been affected.

The dynamite "planting" cases are to come up tomorrow morning. There is considerable speculation as to what new evidence the state police may produce. John J. Breen, a member of the local school committee, has been charged with placing the dynamite. Mr. Breen stands well in this community and obtained the greatest vote at the recent election for school committee. His arrest caused a great sensation.

BOY SCOUTS COMING WORLD PEACEMAKERS SAYS BADEN-POWELL

(Continued from page one)

Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts and one of England's foremost soldiers, at the Boston City Club today.

General Powell, who is beginning a tour of the United States, arrived in this city this morning from New York to see the Boy Scouts here. It is his first visit to Boston. In an interview following a breakfast given by the City Club, General Baden-Powell talked about the scout movement.

"The nations of the world ought to be able to settle their differences amicably," he said. "Brotherly love, justice and manliness are some of the elements necessary. The Boy Scout is trained to develop all these traits."

"I regard the scout movement as a force that will develop youngsters of today into peace-loving people. It is a great training school for the future arbitrators of international differences."

General Baden-Powell was met at the South station by Addison L. Winslow, civic secretary of the Boston City Club, and H. Staples Potter acting as a reception committee.

With General Baden-Powell came M. C. Roughton of London, a personal friend, and Lee Keedick of New York, manager of his American tour. They were also guests at the breakfast.

Those who had breakfast with them were David F. Tilley, president of the Boston City Club, Frederick H. Fay, James W. Rollins and Messrs. Potter and Winslow.

He will be tendered a full dress military dinner at the Boston City Club at 6 p. m. and many persons will attend, including Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald. Military officers from all over New England have been invited to the reception and dinner and speeches will be made by the Governor and mayor.

After the dinner a detachment of the First Corps Cadets and the boy scouts will escort General Baden-Powell from the City Club to Tremont temple, where he is to speak on "Scouting in War and Peace."

After the Tremont Temple speech he will be entertained by his Boston friends before he leaves for New York.

He will be the guest of President Taft at Washington on Saturday and will review the Boy Scouts in the White House grounds in the afternoon.

General Baden-Powell has just come from the canal zone and he said:

"I was struck by the Panama canal. Every American should see it, for it is most interesting at the present time. It is an eye opener for us across the water."

JOHN G. WRIGHT PASSES AWAY

John Gordon Wright of Boston and Brookline, a wool merchant, passed away yesterday at his home at Heath street and Woodlawn road, Chestnut Hill. He was a trustee of the Home Savings Bank, the New England Conservatory of Music and the Wells Memorial Institute, and was a director in many business concerns. He recently presented a new \$35,000 library to the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge.

ORE MILL TO BE BUILT

SPOKANE, Wash.—A big mill with a capacity of at least 100 tons a day will be erected at the Yankee Girl mine, at Ymir, B. C., next fall, declares Bob Mabry of Spokane, who, with his associates, are the owners of the property.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY SUSPENDS FREIGHT HANDLERS OF B. & M.

(Continued from page one)

called out soon after the longshoremen struck.

The Italian crew of the White Star steamer Canopic refused to unload that steamer today, and the company is doing the best it can with non-union men. Three English quartermasters are running winches. Noddle Island Longshoremen's Assembly has unanimously voted to continue the strike and has taken steps for the men.

Boston business men continue to protest against the inconvenience occasioned by the refusal of the acceptance of local freight at the docks, and these protests, it is said, are likely to cause extra exertions for an early settlement.

More financial aid has been given the longshoremen. Five hundred dollars in cash has been contributed by the New Haven railroad freight handlers' assembly and is now in the hands of the trade council of the longshoremen. The assembly will hold a special meeting Sunday and vote to place its entire treasury at the disposal of the strikers.

It has also been announced that former Alderman Thomas Giblin of East Boston has made a personal donation of \$25 to the strike fund and had arranged for a benefit concert at the Magic theater, East Boston, Sunday night. A week from Sunday night the Seaside theater of that district will give a similar entertainment. The Progressive Club of ward 3, Charlestown, notified the council yesterday that it had arranged for a benefit performance at the Union theater, Charlestown, Sunday night.

STRIKES ATTEND CANOPIC ARRIVAL

Two strikes marked the unloading of the baggage of the 1200 passengers on the White Star liner Canopic, Captain Carter, yesterday. The steamer is the first of the big liners to arrive with passengers since the longshoremen's strike began.

The steamer docked late in the afternoon, and the crew was put to work unloading the baggage. When the saloon passengers' baggage had been taken off the crew struck asking for 60 cents an hour.

Then a party of non-union men was put to work on the baggage of the second-cabin passengers. Later these men struck because they were not furnished with supper. After a long delay they resumed work.

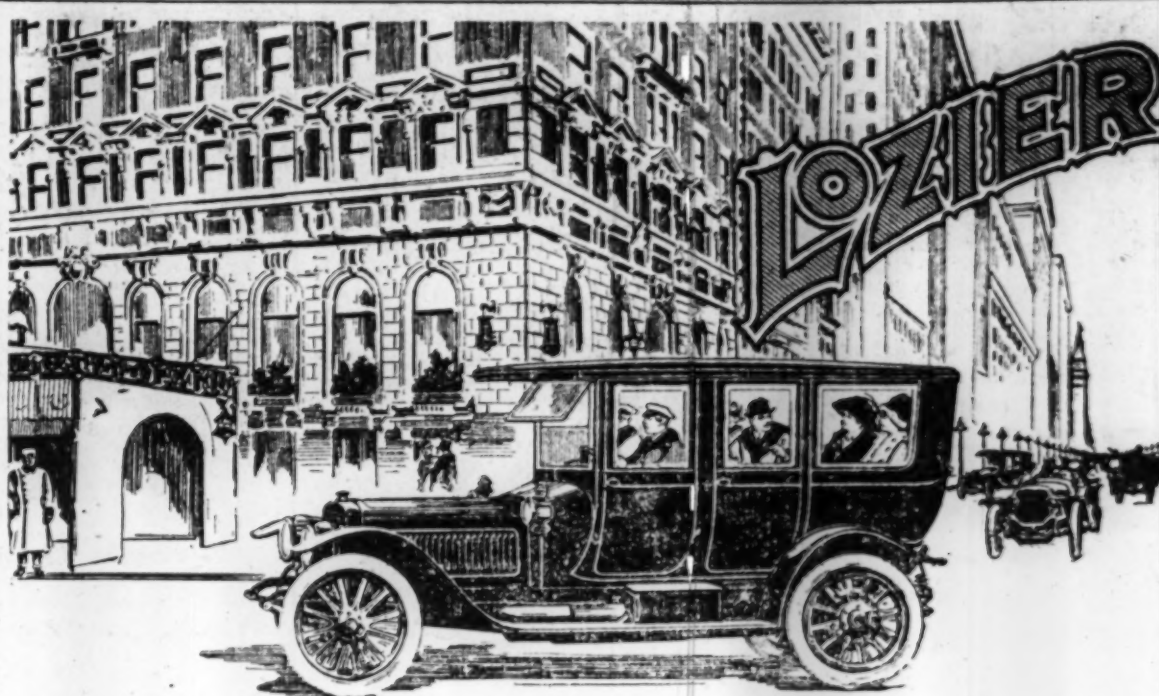
Many of the second-class cabin passengers returned to the pier today and had their baggage examined. The examination of the third-class passengers took place today.

SCHOOL GRADUATES TO MEET

WEST ROXBURY, Mass.—The Mt. Vernon-Robert G. Shaw School Graduates Association will hold its annual reunion and entertainment in the school hall, Hastings street, Feb. 17. Among the invited guests will be William E. C. Rich of Roxbury, a former principal of the school.

QUINCY POLICE ENTERTAINMENT

QUINCY, Mass.—The Quincy police department holds its annual dance in Music hall tomorrow evening. A number of city officials will attend.



The Lozier Knickerbocker

A New Type of Limousine

The Lozier Knickerbocker will appeal to you first of all because it is something entirely new among limousines. New, but not bizarre; advanced in style, but perfect in taste; distinctive, but correct. It creates a new style of enclosed cars.

Three principal features distinguish the Knickerbocker:

(1) Left-hand Drive—the ideal arrangement for a closed car, making the extra seat in front available for a guest without stepping out in the mud. Center control levers, conveniently located and out of the way, permit the driver also to enter or alight quickly from curbside.

(2) Unique disappearing partition between the front and rear compartments permits you to throw the whole interior into one spacious room, or else to secure privacy and coziness by closing off the driver's seat—an exclusive Lozier feature.

(3) Distinctive arrangement of windows—All the windows in each side—three in number—are big, broad, symmetrically placed, giving a splendid view from inside and a distinctive, aristocratic appearance outside.

The Lozier Knickerbocker will appeal to you by the generous grace of its lines, the correctness of its intimate appointments, the elegance and beauty of its finish and trimming.

It is an enclosed car that leaves nothing to be desired—in elegance, luxury, good looks, in permanent satisfaction and pride of ownership.

Knickerbocker
Limousine
\$6,500

LOZIER
Beacon and Commonwealth

All Other
Lozier Models
\$5,000

TEXTILE INQUIRY IS NEEDED BUT NOT NOW, SAYS MR. GREENWOOD

"There may be great need of an exhaustive investigation of the whole textile industry throughout the commonwealth," Levi H. Greenwood, president of the Senate, told 150 members of the Massachusetts real estate exchange at their monthly luncheon at the Boston City Club this noon. "But," he added, "this is not the time for it. That will be when the Lawrence strike is over."

Other speakers at the luncheon were Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce and Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House.

Mr. Greenwood commended the joint committee on rules for its adverse report on the order to investigate at this time the labor conditions incident to the Lawrence strike. He explained to the real estate men that the House order for an inquiry was wholly separate from that which comes up in the Senate this afternoon. The Senate, he pointed out, has no part in the investigation voted by the House.

"An investigation of this kind by a single branch of the Legislature," said Mr. Greenwood, "is an innovation in Massachusetts, and I doubt the wisdom of it. I think it a useless expenditure of money for the House to order an inquiry on which it cannot later take legislative action by itself alone."

Lieutenant-Governor Luce spoke of industrial conditions in relation to real estate. He was the first speaker and was presented by John J. Martin, president of the exchange.

Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives said:

"The Lawrence strike and the discussion which it has engendered bring very clearly before us the evidence of the attitude of the public on the relations between our large industries and the pub-

lic. The popular branch of the Legislature expressed yesterday its belief that an investigation into the causes which led to the Lawrence strike is necessary. The American people will not be satisfied until they have a thorough knowledge of the manner in which their industries are conducted."

"We have been living commercially in a period corresponding to the robber baron age in which our large industries have been allowed to judge for themselves what profits they should take from the public, and in many instances they have decided they would take all they could get. Presumably in the development of a new country it is necessary thus to give full scope to commercial enterprise."

"We have, however, progressed beyond that stage and no one who has watched the signs of the times can doubt that in the future our industries must be able to show that their capitalization represents a real investment, that their management is honest and their profits reasonable. The American people believe in individual initiative and a handsome compensation for business ability and one cannot for a moment suppose that they would for an instant allow their industries to be hampered or destroyed."

"They are simply resolved that the business of the country shall be carried on for the public good and not for the benefit of the few alone. They are intelligent enough to recognize that new industries cannot be developed unless they are allowed a chance of gain commensurate with the risk they run and that the greatest inducement to save is the possibility of making a good profit from saving."

"The sooner the business men of the community become convinced of these facts the sooner will our commercial life be reestablished on a sound basis uninterfered with by legislative action. The times are critical; our large industries can only retain their initiative and the control of the management of their business by conducting it in the open and in such a manner as to satisfy a reasonable public opinion; the alternative is more and more government control tending towards government ownership or socialism."

PURSE OF GOLD FOR DEPUTY MOORE

Joseph A. Moore, deputy chief of the district police, in charge of the inspection of factories and buildings for many years, goes upon the retired list today. At the State House the entire force was assembled by Gen. J. H. Whitney, chief of the district police, and the presentation to Captain Moore of a purse of gold to which every officer on the force contributed was made.

Chief Whitney alluded to the association of the officers and men with Deputy Chief Moore and the latter responded.

Deputy Chief Moore enlisted in the seventeenth Massachusetts infantry in 1861, and was captain of company B. He was assistant adjutant general, third division, twenty-third army corps in July, 1865. In 1867 he was appointed on the state police and served eight years. He was appointed city marshal of Gloucester and served nine years. In 1884 he was reappointed to the district police. The salary of the deputy chief is \$2700 and Captain Moore is retired on half pay. His retirement is upon his own request.

SALEM MEN IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Capt. Joseph N. Peterson of the Massachusetts Republican state committee, John E. Spencer, former commander of the second corps cadets; Oliver Fuller and Charles A. Morin, all of Salem, called on Senators Lodge and Crane and Representative Gardner yesterday afternoon, en route from Cuba to Boston.

STATE CONVEYANCERS MEET

The Massachusetts Conveyancers Association held its mid-year dinner and meeting at Youngs hotel last evening to consider proposed legislation. State Senator Henry C. Mulligan, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, and William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds for Suffolk county, spoke.

Valentines W. B. Clarke Co.
25 & 28 Tremont St.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NEW SHORT CUTAWAY COAT

Smart and exceedingly simple

THE short cutaway coat is one of the newest. This one is exceedingly smart and at the same time exceedingly simple. In the illustration it is made all of one material and with long regulation sleeves. Such treatment is excellent for the plain suit, but the coat can be made with the bell sleeves of three-quarter length and with collar of contrasting material to become much more dressy in effect and adapted to the more fancy suit. For the collar can be used satin, faille or any preferred silk or other contrasting material.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs. The long sleeves are made with upper and under portions and are finished with cuffs. The bell sleeves are made in one piece each and are faced to form the trimming. The collar is joined to the neck and front edges and the back is perforated for the different shapes.

For the medium size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7312, cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SINGLE NOTE

This coming spring more than for a long time past, the single note is to be observed in the costume, giving an impression of completeness as one modiste puts it. The material of the gown, or the foundation, will appear in the hat, perhaps in the lining to the brim, perhaps in some of the trimming, but appear it will, says the New York News. The single flower which is tucked in the bodice of the gown or the gown will be duplicated on the hat, too, or maybe on the parasol. But however the general scheme is worked out, the costume, as a whole, will be a symphony in color as well as material.

FASHION BITS

Pearl decorations have a wonderful popularity; they "belong" everywhere.

Draped toques of satin and changeable tulle are extremely fashionable.

First hats for spring are either small and close or large and high trimmed.

Faille is a ribbon weave that is expected to be in good demand for millinery trimming.

Collarettes continue to be much worn, and they appear in many new designs with fancy edgings.

Tailor made dresses are severely plain, with the same tailoring and finish that are given to suits.—Washington Herald.

VELVET COLLARS

Collars of black velvet for the neck on which are mounted ornaments, generally to represent diamonds, lead for collars. Sometimes the ornaments run all round the velvet, but all that is necessary for good effect is the big piece in front, says the New Haven Journal Courier. In flowers' the designs are prettiest. For colors the best are in rhinestones—or strass, as they are called in Paris—representing a basket of flowers, the basket in strass. The flowers in the basket are prettily colored in imitation ruby, emerald, sapphire or onyx, and the daintiest have the stones so tiny that only the effect of color is seen at a glance.

NOVEL COSTUME

A most unusual costume was fashioned from black velvet. The skirt, slightly wider than those popular earlier in the season, had a hem of ermine. The coat was a tunic. A design of roses and tendrils made of ermine covered the back and front. An ermine scarf was worn with this.—New York Press.

NARROW SKIRTS STOP MILLS

Fashion curtails industry and makes living high

WOMEN'S devotion to the fashion of narrow skirts is depriving hundreds of thousands of working people of a means of livelihood, according to some of the textile manufacturers.

"It is curtailing the textile industries of America by 25 per cent."

"It is increasing the cost of living."

Because women will wear narrow skirts, textile workers say, the production of materials needed in making suits, gowns, petticoats and muslin underwear has decreased from 25 to 50 per cent. That means that from 25 to 50 per cent of the operatives in this production have been thrown out of work.

"Women don't begin to realize the harm they are doing," declared Louis M. Fisher, a member of the textile manufacturing firm of A. S. Hyde & Sons, to a New York Times reporter. "If they did I suppose they would want to put a stop to it, but they show no disposition to do so as yet."

"The very same women we hear of as helping the girl workers in some strike are definitely taking the bread from working girls' mouths. These women are sincerely anxious, in many cases, to help the working people of the country. Yet they are depriving them of the means to earn their bread and butter."

"For nearly two years women have been indirectly responsible for the demoralization of at least two big industries, and have in this way added to the cost of living. Women talk a great deal about the high cost of living, yet no influence to make it higher is so strong as their slavish following of the whims of the latest mode."

"When women adopted the fad of close-fitting garments they became immediately the actual working cause

of curtailing fabric production in all the big mills of the country. Think what that meant! It meant in the first place that what had been prosperous businesses were suddenly made poor, so that in many cases the heads of the industries could not pay their expenses."

"It meant, second, that thousands of men and women were no longer needed in the fabric production. There wasn't enough work to go around, so many operatives from every mill were laid off. Some mills shut down entirely."

Mr. Fisher pointed out that while the poor woman or the woman in moderate circumstances is forced to the discomfort of the higher cost of living and the shortage of textile employment, through the low production of garment fabrics, she pays for her ready-to-wear clothes not one cent less than she did when nearly twice as much material was used. To the women who make their own clothes, or who have them made and themselves buy the material, the small demand for goods has meant a saving in expense. But few women make their own suits; the majority of working women have not time to make any of their clothes. And ready-made suits are as expensive as ever.

On the other hand, Mr. Fisher explained, "clinging" skirts of the present style cannot easily be made from lower-priced materials. The strength and suppleness that must be features of the fabrics used in making the very narrow costumes demand a fine quality of goods. It requires no more workers, gives no more employment, to fashion a fabric for a narrow skirt than for a wide one. But it makes necessary a better kind of material. And the consumer, therefore, pays as high a price for a little cloth as she formerly did for much.

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED MACARONI

BREAK one half pound of macaroni into pieces. Pour over it, boiling water, and add a little salt. Boil hard for 20 minutes; drain and put in a pudding dish and pour over a mixture made as follows: Two tablespoonfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls of dry mustard, one half pound of grated cheese, and one pint of new milk. Mix the mustard and flour into a smooth paste, with some of the cold milk; set the rest on the stove. When boiling add the flour, mustard and cheese; soak until it looks smooth, taking care that it does not burn. When done pour over the macaroni and bake until a nice brown. Twenty minutes' baking ought to be enough. If new milk is not used in this recipe, the cheese will cause it to curdle.—Dentur Herald.

CURRY OF EGGS

Boil six eggs 30 minutes. When cold, peel and cut into quarters. Make a sauce by frying one heaping tablespoon of onions in one tablespoon of butter. Take onions out and to butter add one heaping tablespoon of flour and half a tablespoon of curry powder, one and one half cups white stock or milk, one half teaspoon salt and three dashes of pepper; add eggs and onion. Put in oval dish and cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake a light brown.—San Francisco Call.

PUMPKIN CHIPS

Eight pounds of pumpkin cut thin and rather small pieces, four lemons, sliced very thin, five cents' worth of ginger root, five pounds of granulated sugar. Put this all together and let stand all night. Next day boil it four hours, then take from stove, let stand until cold, put in jelly glasses, and cover with paraffin. This is especially good at breakfast, as it makes an inexpensive and very palatable marmalade.—Washington Herald.

SIGNATURE DOUGHNUTS

Rub one half cup of butter and one cup of sugar to a cream, add one well beaten egg, then mix with one and one half cups of milk, three cups of flour sifted twice with three level teaspoons of baking powder and a few gratings of nutmeg. This will make a soft dough and if possible to handle it do not add any more flour. If more is added, be careful not to take enough to make the dough hard. Flour the board well, take out a small portion of the dough, roll half an inch thick, cut in large rings and fry in deep hot fat. When done roll the doughnuts in powdered sugar.—Alice E. Whitaker.

SILVER CAKE

One cup butter, one cup sugar, one half cup milk, one half cup cornstarch, one half cup flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one half teaspoon soda.

Cream the butter and sugar, add the flour and the milk in which the cornstarch is dissolved, then add the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and lastly the flour into which the cream of tartar and soda have been sifted. Bake in two small sheets or one large one. Chocolate frosting is nice with this cake. The batter will seem thin, but it will thicken while baking.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

FLORAL PINS

Among the strongest selling articles at the present time are the floral ornaments and bar pins made of colored satin, with frequently a touch of lace, says the Dry Goods Economist. The newest development in these is the bar of cherries. The foundation may be a piece of whalebone covered with loops of narrow green satin ribbon to simulate leaves, among which nestle four or five small red satin cherries. Single large roses with pendent buds attached to green silk cord or ribbons are also well taken.

GIRLS MAKE DAINTY APRONS

Pinafores to go with every house frock

GIRLS who have been taking domestic economy courses at fashionable boarding schools declare that to get along without a variety of dainty aprons is an impossibility, especially if the embryo housekeeper wishes to preserve the fronts of her frocks from spots.

One girl who sews almost as well as she cooks, is making several aprons of plain lawn cut into half ovals, scalloped all round with a color and embroidered with washable floss in outline or shadow stitch. By this means she expects to have luncheon pinafores to accord with every house frock—white embroidered with pale blue; pink, mauve or yellow and dark blue; green and brown relieved with white.

Charming little aprons of half oval, half round, diamond or oblong shape are to be made of finest nainsook, scalloped all round and hand embroidered with white in imitation of the work done in the Madeira islands, says the New York Herald.

All of the ruffle bordered aprons are fascinating, particularly the round ones which have bowknot and leaf designs embroidered on the lower curve and girder belts which fit trimly, have embroidered fronts and tie in a little bowknot at the back. The same model is pretty when the hand embroidery and ruffle are omitted and the hemstitched edge is finished with an inch wide frill of Valenciennes or Cluny lace.

Bretteau aprons nearly always become a slender, girlish figure, but they are

CHICKEN DONE IN CASSEROLE

Other good dishes with smaller bills

IN the discussion on cheap and good living, few mention the casserole, and yet it is one of the greatest factors in domestic economy.

The housewife who uses the casserole finds that not only is she able to have many appetizing dishes on her table that are well-nigh impossible without it, but also that her bills are appreciably lessened.

Like the fireless cooker, the casserole is well adapted to the preparation of toothsome dishes of the less expensive cuts of meats. Leftovers, too, may be transformed through the medium of the casserole.

Chicken, in casserole, may always be depended upon to be tender, however tough the fowl may be. Have the fowl cut up as for fricassee. Wash the chicken and dredge each piece with flour. Into the casserole put a little bag containing thyme, parsley, onion, a bayleaf, a bit of lemon peel, some chopped green peppers and a little kitchen bouquet. Add enough butter or bacon fat for frying. Put the chicken in and fry it till a light brown, in the seasoned fat; baste it frequently, so that the chicken will not stick to the casserole. Take the trimmings of the fowl, such as the tips of the wings, the neck and giblets, and stew in water so as to have some stock. This stock is better than water for preparing this dish.

When the chicken is a light brown, pour on the liquor from the stew, and season well with pepper and salt. Cover closely, and set the casserole in the oven, or on top of the stove, where there is not a great deal of heat, to simmer for about two hours—longer will do no harm. Remove the bag of herbs, and serve the chicken in the casserole. A few mushrooms added to this dish are liked by many.

Perhaps there is some roast beef, or

the end of a steak in the refrigerator. It will make a meal through the medium of the casserole.

Trim off all fat and gristle and cut the meat in pieces about an inch square. In a saucepan put some drippings, and brown two sliced onions and a sliced carrot, a sliced turnip and two potatoes. Heat the casserole; turn in about half the vegetables, add the meat, and then the remainder of the vegetables. To a cupful of tomatoes, add a cupful of boiling water, salt, pepper and a little kitchen bouquet. Let this boil up, then pour the mixture into the casserole, cover and let it simmer for two hours. About a quarter of an hour before serving, thicken the gravy with flour and butter, and set back in the oven to simmer a while longer.

Taking the dish just described as a standard, it is a simple matter to see how easily it may be varied by means of leftovers. The changing of the seasoning may be made, for instance, by using a little celery seed, a little okra, some capers or a few string beans or beets.

Chops in the casserole are delicious. Put some tomatoes in the bottom of the casserole, with a few crumbs, salt, pepper and some butter and a little scraped onion. Put the chops, three or four, in next; season these. Next add potatoes cut in balls or dice, with some mushrooms. Begin again with the tomatoes, add more chops, and then another layer of tomatoes. Pour on about a cupful of stock, cover and cook in the oven for two hours. Pour off the gravy, thicken with browned flour, season it well; pour the gravy into the casserole, set back in the oven for a few moments and serve. Other meats may be used in the same way.—Washington Herald.

CHINA FAD IS FASCINATING

Notable pieces of Staffordshire pottery

VERY few girls there are but have the nucleus of a collection of "old blue" china in their possession. It may be nothing more than a quaint sugar bowl that has been handed down as an heirloom from a great-grandmother, or a curious historical plate once owned and cherished by some colonial ancestor, now cracked possibly, but yet dear because of its associations and the gorgeous lapis color that bedecks its face, that is to be the nestor of the precious hoard by and by.

It is a laudable ambition, that of china collecting. It was the fad of many a colonial housewife, and most of the fine specimens that have come down to us today have been the pride of the heart of some good dame of olden days.

It were best to learn the marks by which the genuine can be distinguished from that which is spurious, and the antique from the modern.

To begin with, it might be said that Staffordshire comprises a certain district in England, about 10 miles in length, where nearly all the famous potteries of that country are gathered. It was here that the first pottery was made, and the names of the towns, Stoke on Trent, Henley, Cobridge, Burslem, Fenton, Tunstall, Shelton, Longport, Lane End and so on, where the oldest Staffordshire was potted, are still known as the homes of fine china.

It is difficult today for the collector to find a set of Staffordshire intact, for though it was made in dinner and tea

sets, they have been long since broken up and divided among families, so that only odd pieces in the shape of platters, plates and pitchers are to be found. As a matter of fact, plates never accompanied a dinner or tea set in the early days. They came in sets by themselves. Teapots, of which some collectors make a specialty, are found in a number of quaint and interesting styles.

While all Staffordshire pottery is beautiful, some of the medallion pitchers made by Ralph Stevenson, of which there are a number of designs, are very beautiful. Nearly all his designs have a vine leaf border and are exceedingly ornamental. One of the finest platters shows Bunker Hill, the border being somewhat unusual in that it is pierced with holes. Among the plates are those showing designs of the Lawrence mansion, Boston; city hall, New York, and Scudder's American Museum, where P. T. Barnum first started as a showman. All of these as in the case of the university design, are eagerly snapped up.

To the novice the willow pattern is one of the most prized designs, but to the seasoned collector it is worse than useless, for, in the first place, the design has nothing to recommend it, and, second, there is any quantity of it to be had. It is one of the things that china hunters have to meet, for there is a general impression prevailing among those who possess it, but who do not know old china, that it is priceless. The fact is it has little or no value. This was made by J. & J. Riley.

One set of plates that is in demand bears the arms of the states. They are very ornamental and bring a good price. They were made by Thomas Stubbs, the pottery later being sold to T. Mayer, with whose insignia they are marked. The potter Stubbs also owned the Dale Hall works, at Burslem, and the feature of his pieces was a scroll border in which eagles equidistant from one another were placed.

One of his pieces is the Boston State House platter, which is eagerly sought. On this piece, which is 16 inches in diameter, are three eagles, but no grays—alls, which are common to some platters.—New York Herald.

WORTH KNOWING

Nothing makes a finer polish for tinware than good wood ashes.

Jonquils and daffodils are placed to advantage in a brass or copper urn or vase.

A long-handled buttonhook should be kept in the laundry to clean the lint from the tub outlets.

The cheaper and lighter the pan the whiter and lighter your bread when you bake in a gas range.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

BLANKET COAT

The blanket coat is made of material resembling soft blankets. It is reversible and comes in all shades and tints, says the Philadelphia North American. A coat made of this heavy cloth was of mauve and rose. A double hood turned back with huge revers formed the only trimming.

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CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

COLLEGE TRAINING A BIG HELP

Actual experiences presented in proof

AMONG the instances cited in the Ladies Home Journal by Edith Rickert, who made a personal canvass of hundreds of graduates of 60 colleges to find out what the college has done for girls, are the following:

In Wisconsin there is a minister's wife, now happily married for six years, who, as she says herself, has had to study domestic economy with a good deal of concentration. For the last six months she has been doing her own work with an average of 75 cents a week to spend for help, although she has three little children, the youngest a baby still unweaned. Moreover, she takes awards at the "potato bake"—a kind of street fair. One year she had first award—a barrel of flour—for her bread; another year, not competing in bread-making, she took first award for the best bouquet of cultivated flowers and second award for jelly. She gives her college credit for teaching her not only how to manage, but also how to make a happy life out of difficult conditions.

There is a farmer's wife in Illinois who, until her marriage, had always lived in towns, and who now not only does all the work for a family of six—including three little children and a baby—but also makes 40 pounds of butter a week. She claims that her training helps her as much now in her daily domestic problems as it ever did in the days of her high school teaching.

A woman with a baby, in the South, was left face to face with the necessity of earning a living. She put the child in her mother's charge and went to col-

lege, even took a higher degree, and afterward held several excellent educational positions. Years afterward her daughter attended the same university and later proceeded to her doctor's degree, as a result of which she obtained a position to teach at an unusually high salary. But all her education left her still so much of a woman that she resigned to marry a poor professor who could not afford to keep even one servant. So she turned her abilities to the problems of housekeeping, sewing and making ends meet, and presently found, perhaps a little to her own surprise, that the difficulties which most women encounter in such circumstances simply did not exist for her. Aside from her own domestic duties, in which she says her husband helps her, she finds time to assist him in his research work.

But a doctor's degree is not necessary for success in the domestic life. Here is another case, typical of many, of a charming little southern woman who was brought up, she says, in the usual helpless way, whom college has saved from being an utterly useless citizen. She took her degree, traveled, taught a few years, then married a man whom she had met at college, and settled down happily in a little five-room flat, without even one maid. She declares that any girl who has studied chemistry can learn to cook if she wants to, and adds naively: "Of course, being devoted to one's husband is quite an aid."

To make sure that bread will rise in cold weather, warm the flour before mixing.

(Continued from page one)

It has cheapened the production of steel for the consumer, has extended the home market for steel products and has increased its foreign trade in said products by natural development from \$8,000,000 in 1901 to \$60,000,000 in 1911," the answer continues, and further alleging, "that the foreign trade thus created by the Steel Corporation constitutes upwards of 90 per cent of the total export trade of the United States in said products; that it has not suppressed competition, restrained trade or effected a monopoly in any of the products of steel or attempted so to do; that the number of competitors of the Steel Corporation in the United States has largely increased since 1901 and that the output of said competitors has increased

It admits "that in 1907 certain railroad companies, in which E. H. Harriman was interested, had placed an order with the Tennessee company for about 157,500 tons of open hearth steel rails at \$20 a ton or \$1 more than the prevailing

The answer admits "that said meetings brought about among the steel and iron manufacturers a realization of the fact that they were 'traveling together' and that they ought to help and not to injure one another," and says, "that the fraternal feeling so developed has been of inestimable benefit to the iron and steel industry and to the public at large; that owing thereto the steel and iron business and the business of the country generally, has been steadied; that the

...he became head of the firm of E. W. Harrington & Co., Inc. Mr. Harrington was a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

BOSTON GROCERS ENTERTAIN
Boston Wholesale Grocers Association held its regular monthly dinner and meeting at Youngs hotel Wednesday evening. The guests were Fred Mason of Niagara Falls, Arthur M. Wilson of Hartford, president of the Executive Association of Wholesale Grocers of New England; Senator Charles E. Brown of Bedford and George B. Mason of the National Wholesale Grocers Association.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Back Bay district contributes to the market reports of real estate today the purchase by Chester P. Clapp of 14,008 square feet of land fronting on Deerfield street, between Beacon street and Bay State road, assessed for \$56,000.

William R. Evans, Jr., made title to Sanford Joyce, who conveyed to the purchaser. Carrie E. Healey has sold a parcel of vacant land on Astor street, between Hemenway and Bickerstaff streets, Back Bay, to Henry E. Cotton, who conveyed to the Back Bay Real Estate Trust, the parcel is assessed for \$54,000. With the opening of spring there is every indication the Back Bay district will be more active in building and other improvements than for several years past.

The large brick apartments, 129 to 131 Hutchins street, corner of Harold street, Roxbury, have been purchased by Samuel A. Fallon from the Worcester North Savings Institution. The ground area covers 14,290 square feet. The total assessment is \$66,800, which includes \$8800 land value.

John J. Johnston, Jr., has invested in more vacant land, this time on Huntington avenue, corner of Conant street, Roxbury, containing 3336 square feet, assessed for \$8500. Asa A. Achorn and another conveyed title.

William A. Cary has placed a deed on record from Mary M. Mahoney in the purchase of a frame dwelling and 3920 square feet of land, situated at 130 Rosseter street, near Ballard street, Dorchester, all taxed upon \$4700, with \$1200 of it lot value.

A 4-story, swell front brick dwelling at 35 Union street near Tremont street, South End, has changed hands. Isabella White takes title from John Nathan and another. There is a ground area of 1776 square feet taxed upon \$3600 and included in the total assessment of \$6000.

Clara G. McLaughlin is the purchaser of a 3-story and basement brick house on Concord square, near Columbus avenue, South End, together with 1870 square feet of land. All assessed for \$8600; in this, \$3300 is upon the land. George D. Loud made the deed.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

An examination of the files of the Real Estate Exchange shows gratifying figures for the first month's business in 1912, and an unmistakable disposition on the part of financial institutions to loan money for legitimate improvements. In the number of transfers, number of mortgages and their amounts are hopeful signs of continued prosperity.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for January:

	1912	1911	1910
No. transfers	2,657	1,842	1,438
No. mortgages	975	920	709
Amount, mortgages	\$14,712,150	\$4,225,174	\$33,878,581

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM GET \$10,000 EACH

By the will of Catherine Knapp, who resided at Hotel Ludlow, St. James street, filed in the probate office today, all her personal property except securities as left to her brother, George B. Knapp of Auburn, Maine. The following public bequests were made: To the Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit Association and the Rev. William E. Harton, D.D., of Oak Park, Ill., \$500 each, and to Beira College, Kentucky, to perpetuate the memory of her brother, Arthur Mason Knapp, to the Boston public library to be known as the Arthur Mason Knapp fund, the income to be used to buy books, and to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in memory of the same brother to buy works of art, \$10,000 each.

The residue of the estate is given in trust for the benefit of her brother.

GENEALOGICAL OFFICERS NAMED

James Phinney Baxter of Portland, Me., will be at the head of the New England Genealogical Society during 1912. He was elected at the annual meeting in Pilgrim hall Wednesday. These vice presidents, one representing each state, were elected: Massachusetts, Nathaniel J. Rust; Maine, William D. Patterson; New Hampshire, John C. Chase; Vermont, William W. Stickney; Rhode Island, John T. Blodgett; Connecticut, James J. Goodwin.

Other officers elected were: Recording secretary, John Albee of Swampscott; corresponding secretary, Henry E. Scott of Medford; treasurer, Charles K. Bolton of Shirley; librarian, William P. Greenlaw of Winthrop. These officers were elected for a term of three years: Desmond Fitzgerald of Brookline; Adeline F. Fitz of Wakefield and Frank E. Woodward of Wellesley. George A. Moriarty, Jr., of Newport was elected treasurer for one year.

The Rev. Thomas Franklin Waters of Ipswich read a paper.

NEW INSPECTORS NAMED

Three additional inspectors were appointed today by the state railroad commission. They are Charles E. Montgomery of Ware, Michael J. Scully of Springfield and Arthur W. Hodges of Newton. Their appointments were authorized last year. There are now 10 inspectors.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

John Nathan et al. to Isabella White, Upton st.; rel.; \$1.
Cornelia R. Hill et al. to William S. Hill, Newbury st.; rel.; \$1.
Grace I. Toppin et al. to William S. Hill, Newbury st.; rel.; \$1.
George D. Loud to Clara G. McLaughlin, Concord st.; q.; \$1.
Carrie E. Healey to Henry E. Cotton, Tyler st.; q.; \$1.
Henry E. Cotton to Back Bay Real Estate Trust, Astor st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
Back Bay Real Estate Trust to William T. Tupper, Astor st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
William R. Evans, Jr., to Sanford Joyce, Deerfield st.; q.; \$1.
Sanford Joyce to Chester P. Clapp, Deerfield st.; q.; \$1.
Anna L. Hewitt to Nyzanski Trust, South and East sts.; q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

George W. Smith et al. to Conrad A. Smith, Knowlton and Eighth sts.; d.; \$1.
Conrad A. Smith to George W. Smith et al., Knowlton and Eighth sts.; q.; \$1.
Matthew Kiley et al. to One Hundred Associates, E. Second st.; w.; \$1.

ROXBURY

Mary F. Mahan to James A. Mahan, Humboldt ave.; q.; \$1.
Francis S. Mahan to James A. Mahan, Fairland st.; q.; \$1.
William S. Leiland, mgtce., to Alice M. Brooks, Bromley, Old Heath and Parker sts.; 3 lots; d.; \$15,500.
Alice M. Brooks to Christian B. Frisvold, same; q.; \$1.
Bernard L. Reilly to Tremont Investment Co., Bine Hill ave.; rel.; \$1.
Anna M. Case and as adm. to Henry C. Buntine, Humboldt ave. and Elbert st.; d.; \$50.

Ada A. Achorn et al. to John J. Johnston, Jr., Huntington ave. and Conant st.; w.; \$1.
Reuben E. Deuman et al. to same, Huntington ave.; q.; \$1.
Charles L. Mitchell to Arthur J. Plummer, Sherman st.; q.; \$1.
Arthur J. Plummer to Nellie B. Mitchell, same; q.; \$1.

Marcia L. Deuman to John J. Johnston, Jr., Huntington ave.; q.; \$1.
Katie Werbitsky to Sophie Lerner, Rugles st.; 2 lots; w.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Henry M. Caruthers to Frederick J. Rockwell, Hamilton st.; q.; \$1.
William J. Hickey to Katherine F. Hickey, Harvard st.; q.; \$1.
Edmund J. Baker et al. to Margaret E. Murray, Draper st.; d.; \$200.

Sarah Herman to Harry Gretskey et al., Slawwold st.; q.; \$1.
Norman Charles to Mechanics Associates of Boston, Torrey and Oakwood sts.; q.; \$1.
William T. Landers to Elmer G. Howard, Dwyer st.; w.; \$1.

Mary M. Mahoney to William A. Cary, Rosseter st.; q.; \$1.
Frank E. Wayne to Susie M. Morse, Edwin st.; q.; \$1.
Susie M. Morse to Agnes F. Wayne, Edwin st.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Harry N. Squires, mgtce., to Harry N. Squires, Dunster rd. and Dane st.; d.; \$500.
Louis J. Walters et al. to Mary Keany et al., Grosvenor rd.; w.; \$1.
Perkins Land Co. to Joseph A. Coleman et al., Park View rd.; q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

James C. Partridge, Jr. to Anna L. Beckwith, Strathmore rd. and Commonwealth ave.; q.; \$1.
Susan A. Byram to Charles E. Randall, Strathmore rd.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

CIELSEA

Nathaniel S. Albright to David Goldman et al., Poplar st.; q.; \$1.

REVERE

Ralph S. Russell, Jr., mgtce., to Henry H. Russell, Adams st.; d.; \$25.
Adelaide Marston et al. to Samuel Bamber, Shirley ave.; q.; \$1.
Samuel Bamber to Adelaide Marston, Shirley ave.; q.; \$1.
Same to Clarence F. Blackwell, Shirley ave.; q.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given.

Hemenway st., 119, ward 10; Harris Leshesky, F. A. Norcross; brick tenement.

Newbury st., 525, ward 11; Bernard Glazer, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenement.

Snelling pl., 3, ward 6; Andrew D. Pietro, F. A. Norcross; alter dwelling.

State st., 108-112, ward 6; W. B. P. Weeks; alter stores and shops.

State st., 77, ward 6; George B. White; alter office.

State st., 81-85, ward 6; F. P. Whitney et al.; trustees; alter office.

Union st., 1, 3, 5, and 2-12 North st., ward 6; Boston R. E. Trust; alter mercantile.

Federal st., 91-93, ward 7; Real Estate Assn.; trustees; repair mercantile.

Honesty st., 164, to 40 Hyatt st., ward 21; George H. Noone; move auto sheds.

Lauriat ave., 121, ward 24; Hyman Harrows, C. A. F. N. Russell; alter dwelling.

Perival st., 26, ward 20; Jennie S. Cooperland, C. A. F. N. Russell; alter dwelling.

Arrangements for commencement week at Harvard College, Cambridge, have just been announced and graduates are beginning to make their plans.

On Sunday, June 16, the class of '87 will have a service with a sermon in Appleton chapel in the morning, and the baccalaureate sermon will be preached in the afternoon. Monday, June 17, will be Phi Beta Kappa day, with the usual oration and poem in Sanders and the dinner afterwards at the Union. Tuesday, June 18, is class day; and the first baseball game with Yale will be played at New Haven in the afternoon.

Wednesday, June 19, is left open for class reunions and dinners, and for the triennial meetings of the associations of the various graduate schools as they occur; in the afternoon the second Yale game will be played at Cambridge.

Thursday, June 20, is commencement. On Friday, June 21, the boat races will be rowed at New London; and on Saturday, June 22, if necessary, the third baseball game will be played at New York.

NEW MAYOR IS NAMED
WOODBURY, Tenn.—The board of aldermen has selected Charles Flinn to succeed Mayor W. W. Sullivan, who resigned on account of removal from the city. Mayor Flinn was a member of the board.

PROPOSED SITE OF CITY CLUB BUILDING



Temporary quarters of the Boston Y. M. C. A. at the corner of Ashburton place and Somerset street

SHIPPING NEWS

Only three fishing vessels reached T wharf today, the steamer Swell having 44,000 pounds of groundfish, the largest single fare. The demand was weaker and business dull. Dealers prices were lower, steak cod bringing \$8.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$4, pollock \$5, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$3.50. The other two arrivals were Sadie M. Numan, 11,800 pounds, and the Manomet 9700.

W. D. Putnam of H. Putnam Sons, lobster dealers of Commercial wharf, left today for Palm Beach, Fla., for a six weeks' vacation.

Bound for Buenos Aires with about 1,500,000 feet of lumber the British ship Erne, Captain Fickett, sailed from her anchorage in the harbor today in tow of the tug James Woolley. After passing Boston light the tug dropped the ship and she started on her 7000 mile trip.

Several vessels that have been held by unfavorable conditions sailed today. Among them was the schooner Charles Davenport, which was damaged in a recent collision with the schooner Edward E. Briggs. She sailed for Bath in tow of the tug Cumberland, where she will make repairs. Her damage amounts to about \$1000.

With the largest cargo ever shipped from this port to Germany, the Hamburg-American steamer Bosnia, Captain Schmidt, sailed today for Hamburg via Baltimore. The Bosnia arrived here 10 days ago with 7000 tons of cargo for this port. Despite the longshoremen's strike, the non-union men discharged her freight and loaded 4100 tons of outward cargo. It is figured that the non-union men were four days longer in loading the cargo than regular longshoremen would have been.

Another sailing today was the Leyland line steamer Columbian, Captain McDonald, for Liverpool. She was scheduled to leave Jan. 20, but was delayed by the strike. She carried a general cargo.

NEW YORK—A wireless report received at the office of the Red Cross line announces the arrival, with all hands well, of the Stephano on its southern cruise at the island of Nassau. Among the residents of Boston who were fortunate enough to secure accommodations on the steamer before the limit of 150 was reached are the following: E. H. Hinkley, Robert F. Jackson, N. F. Palmer, Mrs. N. F. Palmer, Mrs. N. I. von Gramp.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Nantucket, supposed Herbert, Norfolk.

Str William Chisholm, Calhoun, Newport News.

Str Camden, Clarke, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Cumberland, Portland.

Sailed

Battleship New Jersey, Guantanamo; str Jos W. Fordney, Newport News; tug Mercury, twg hgs Passaic and Hawthorne, for Edgewater at 6:30 p. m.

Nellie, Lynn, twg twg Tobyhanna; Cumberland twg sch Chas Davenport for Bath; sch Jane Palmer, Norfolk; str

Columbian (Br), Liverpool; Juniata, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; H M Whitney, New York; Transportation, Baltimore.

Cleared

Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.

Str Persian, Thatcher, Philadelphia.

Str Camden, Clarke, Portland.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NEWPORT NEWS—Jan. 31, arrd str Wearside, Fernandina; Grantley, Pensacola; Orland, Philadelphia for San Domingo; Wandly, New Orleans.

NORFOLK—Jan. 31, arrd strs Apalachee, Sabine; Araby, Galveston for Liverpool; schs Samuel Dillaway, Smith, Providence; Harwood Palmer, Hinkley, Portland. Cleared sch Northland, Saunders, Portsmouth. Sailed strs Vimeira, S. Thomas; Penobscot, Providence; Ravenscraig, Providence; Liv, Puerto Mexico; M. E. Harper, Quincy; tug Margaret, with two bgs for New York; lat-tish ship New Hampshire, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31—Arrd strs Bellasco, Santiago; Frederick, Providence; Lexington, Jacksonville and Savannah; Evelyn, New Orleans and Charleston, S C; Delaware, New York; Mohican, Norfolk; schooner Josephine, Brunswick.

Cleared—strs Benedick, Havana; Grecian, Boston; Pawnee, New York; sch Augustus H. Babcock, San Juan and Mayaguez.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 31—Arrd tug Kenmore, Cape Lookout; tug Tormentor, for Georgetown, S. C.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 31—Arrd strs Larimer, New York, with bgs Shenango, Texas, Montoso, Galveston; Jacob Luckenbach, New York; tugs Della, Morgan City towed by Edward; Dorothy, Galveston towed by Guyton No. 1.

Sailed—tugs Higgins, Morgan City, towed by Spindletop; Dorothy Galveston towed by Guyton No. 1; Della, Galveston.

CARTERET, N. J., Jan. 31—Sld sch Goodwin Stoddard, Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31—Arrd strs Chippewa, Boston; Theo Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown.

Sld strs Harry T. Inge, Port Antonio; Perfection, New York; Lampasas, Sactilla; Inkum, Liverpool; Rowanmore; D N Luckenbach, Boca Grande; Denver, New York.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan. 31—Sld str Richmond, Norfolk; yacht Trade Wind, Baldwin, Charleston, S. C.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 31—Arrd str Iroquoise, New York and Charleston; sch Louis F. Abaco, Sld strs Shawmut, Philadelphia; Parthian, Baltimore; Mohawk, New York.

KEY WEST, Jan. 31—Arrd str Rio Grande, Galveston; Mascotte, Port Tampa; Halifax, Havana. Sld strs Mildred, Ft. Meyers; Governor Cobb, Havana.

MOBILE, Jan. 31—Sld strs Taunton, Boscas del Toro; Mandeville, Port Limon. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31—Arrd strs Eocene, New York. Old strs Cluden, Odense, Copenhagen and Aarhus via Norfolk; Cyfarthia, Genoa via Norfolk; Preston, Puerto Cortez via Belize and Port Barrios; Ceiba, Ruatan via Ceiba and Truxillo; Amelia, Porto Cortez; Homer, Antwerp via Norfolk; Bertha, Port Barrios via Belize; Livingston, do. Sld strs Orleansian, Colon via Port Limon; Dunkeld, Progresso; Spanish Prince, Bremen via Norfolk; City of Tampa, Vera Cruz via Texas City; Momus, New York.

W. J. BURNS ON STAND
WASHINGTON—William J. Burns the detective and Elbert Haney, counsel for Senator Lorimer, had an argument again today at the hearing before the committee investigating Mr. Lorimer's election, when the lawyer claimed to have discovered a discrepancy in the testimony of Mr. Burns.

BOSTON CITY CLUB PLANS FOR NEW HOME ON ASHBURTON PLACE

Prospective sketch and plans for a new clubhouse for the Boston City Club on a site on Ashburton place, now occupied by the Y. M. C. A., were submitted by the building committee of five to a meeting of about 400 members of the club for discussion Wednesday evening. Definite action will be taken at a meeting on Friday, Feb. 2.

The plans submitted by Louis C. Newhall, architect, show a building 100 feet high covering 11,025 square feet of land estimated to cost \$700,000. It is figured that a new building on the present site would cost \$900,000.

An auditorium dining room with a seating capacity of 1200 is planned with 20 private dining rooms, one of which will seat 300 people; a large grill room, a large dining room for members on the top floor, a roof garden, six bowling alleys, a large billiard room and a mezzanine floor above the first floor, on which will be library, reading rooms, reception rooms, and a picture exhibition gallery.

In his report James W. Rollins, chairman of the building committee, said:

The committee is unanimous that a new clubhouse should be built. The present membership of the club is 3200, with a waiting list of 250 and applications coming in at the rate of five a day. The present accommodations are in the opinion of the committee entirely inadequate and provisions should be made for a membership up to 5000.

The committee has taken as a basis of financing that the club dues shall remain at \$15. It was considered desirable to choose a site as near as possible to the present one. It has been found that a suitable building could not be built on the present site and keep within the limits of financing.

The committee found that the only available site was that on the corner of Ashburton place and Somerset street, known as the Boston University property. This is admirably shaped for a clubhouse and can be acquired for a sum not to exceed \$250,000, to which must be added an expenditure of \$450,000, the amount estimated for a clubhouse.

TWO STEAMSHIPS ARE HERE FROM BUENOS AIRES

Two British steamers, both from Buenos Aires, reached port today and berthed at the National docks, East Boston. The Cervantes of the Lampart & Holt line, under command of Capt. A. W. Amey, completed her first trip to this port. It is also the first time that Captain Amey has been here.

The other South American liner in today, was the Hyperia, Captain Way, of the Houston line. She also brought a general cargo. Officers report passing a spear about 50 feet long on Jan. 29 in lat. 23.55 north and 69.40 west. The steamer was one day late.

DICKENS PICTURES ARE EXHIBITED

Pictures of Dickens' characters are shown today at a public exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, and the display of Dickensiana in the fine arts department of the Boston public library is continued. A lecture is to be given by Prof. E. Charlton Black, LL.D., of Boston on "Charles Dickens" in the lecture room of the Boston public library, Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m., and a meeting will be held Feb. 7 at the Twentieth Century Club.

Exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Dickens were held in Tremont Temple Wednesday evening. Lantern slides illustrated the lecture by Col. D. C. Pavey on "Charles Dickens' Life in His Books," which was followed by an estimate of the life and works of Dickens by Professor Black.

MAYOR TO SIGN GARBAGE AWARD

It is expected that the mayor will sign the contract late this afternoon whereby the Boston Development & Sanitary Company will dispose of the city garbage for the next 10 years for a total of \$4,432,000.

Louis K. Bourke of the public works department and Edward McLellan, attorney for the company, signed the contract this forenoon and it is now in the hands of Corporation Counsel Halson.

CIVIL WAR PAY CHECK RECEIVED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Samuel C. Clark, commander of post 29, G. A. R., has received a check for \$125 from the government as balance due him for his services in the civil war. He did not learn that he had not received sufficient compensation until the check, accompanied by a letter of explanation, came to him.

W. J. BURNS ON STAND
WASHINGTON—William J. Burns the detective and Elbert Haney, counsel for Senator Lorimer, had an argument again today at the hearing before the committee investigating Mr. Lorimer's election, when the lawyer claimed to have discovered a discrepancy in the testimony of Mr. Burns.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance files and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings	
Sailings from New York	
*Chemnitz, for Bremen	Feb. 1
*Uranium, for Rotterdam	Feb. 1
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Feb. 1
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen	Feb. 1
*La Lorraine, for Havre	Feb. 1
*New York, for Southampton	Feb. 1
*Messala, for London	Feb. 1
*Roma, for Tunis	Feb. 1
*Laconia, for Gibraltar-Algiers	Feb. 1
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg	Feb. 1
*Caroline, for Havre	Feb. 1
*Caledonia, for Glasgow	Feb. 1
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	Feb. 1
*Prinz Fred. Wilhelm, for Bremen	Feb. 1
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 1
*La Touraine, for Havre	Feb. 1
*Minneapolis, for London	Feb. 10
*Olympic, for Southampton	Feb. 10
*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg	Feb. 10
*Prinzess Irene, for Gibr.-Algiers	Feb. 10
*Kursk, for Rotterdam	Feb. 10
*Camerouna, for Glasgow	Feb. 10
*Portland, for Rotterdam	Feb. 10
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen	Feb. 10
*Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp	Feb. 10
*Oceania, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 10
*Campania, for Liverpool	Feb. 10
*C. F. Tietjen, for Copenhagen	Feb. 10
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Feb. 10
*La Provence, for Havre	Feb. 10
*Volturno, for Rotterdam	Feb. 10
*Minotaur, for London	Feb. 10
*St. Louis, for Southampton	Feb. 10
*America, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 10
*Adriatic, for Gibraltar-Algiers	Feb. 10
*Prinzess Alice, for Hamburg	Feb. 10
*Philadelphia, for Southampton	Feb. 10
*Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp	Feb. 10
*Esquimaux, for Havre	Feb. 10
*President Grant, for Hamburg	Feb. 10
Sailings from Boston	
*Iberian, for Manchester	Feb. 3
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 3
*Scotian, for Glasgow	Feb. 3
*Pannonia, for Liverpool	Feb. 3
*Megalitic, for Liverpool	Feb. 3
*Lake Erie, for Glasgow	Feb. 3
*Ivernia, for Liverpool	Feb. 3
Sailings from Philadelphia	
*Mantova, for Antwerp	Feb. 2
*Europa, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 2
*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg	Feb. 2
*Prinzess Irene, for Gibr.-Algiers	Feb. 2
*Kursk, for Rotterdam	Feb. 2
*Camerouna, for Glasgow	Feb. 2
*Portland, for Rotterdam	Feb. 2
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen	Feb. 2
*Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp	Feb. 2
*Oceania, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 2
*Campania, for Liverpool	Feb. 2
*C. F. Tietjen, for Copenhagen	Feb. 2
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Feb. 2
*La Provence, for Havre	Feb. 2
*Volturno, for Rotterdam	Feb. 2
*Minotaur, for London	Feb. 2
*St. Louis, for Southampton	Feb. 2
*America, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 2
*Adriatic, for Gibraltar-Algiers	Feb. 2
*Prinzess Alice, for Hamburg	Feb. 2
*Philadelphia, for Southampton	Feb. 2

MR. TAFT NOT FIRST PRESIDENT OPPOSED FOR RENOMINATION

WASHINGTON—There is a disposition by students of American political history to compare President Taft with Presidents Lincoln and Grant in the opposition to his renomination without regard to the merits or otherwise of the situation. In fact all Presidents are compared to Lincoln at some time by these students.

President Lincoln was threatened with retirement as he neared the end of his first term. Some of the most influential men in his party believed he had failed and wanted a new leader in 1864 and as the New York World says in summing up the case, "during the first nine months of 1864 all the anti-administration Republicans in the United States were sure that Abraham Lincoln could not be reelected President."

The opposition to the renomination of Lincoln was even more thoroughly organized than the movement in opposition to the renomination of Mr. Taft. It included men in his cabinet, Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, wanted to be President, and was maneuvering to that end. There were radical Republicans in the West in those days, just as there are radical Republicans in that section today, and they clamored for the nomination of Gen. John C. Fremont. The demand for him was perhaps greater than the demand in that section at this time for Mr. Roosevelt. Says the World:

"That Stevens, who was the Republican leader of the House, was strongly opposed to Lincoln. Greeley, Wade and Davis were against him because they believed he would be defeated and that the election of a Democratic President would mean national disaster. Wendell Phillips wanted a statesman and patriot in place of Lincoln. The New York Herald proposed Grant's nomination, and there was a strong sentiment in favor of the hero of Vicksburg. A mass meeting of the Fremont faction of Lincoln's opponents was held in Cleveland the week before the Baltimore convention. Its attitude toward Lincoln was similar to the attitude of the Roosevelt progressive Republicans toward Taft."

Even after Lincoln was renominated his campaign managers regarded defeat as probable. Lincoln himself shared their fears. As late as Aug. 23, 1864, he gave a sealed memorandum to Secretary Welles which read as follows:

"This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this administration will not be reelected. Then it will be my duty to cooperate with the President-elect to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterwards."

"Yet, in spite of all this despondency, Lincoln polled 2,216,067 votes to McClellan's 1,808,725, and had 212 electoral votes to McClellan's 21."

"William H. Taft is not another Abraham Lincoln and 1912 is not 1864, but it is easily possible that the anti-Taft politicians of this generation may be no better prophets than the anti-Lincoln politicians of a preceding generation. Taft, like Lincoln, may be much stronger than he seems. Politics is full of surprises."

General Grant's first term was not voted a success and there arose accordingly the liberal Republican movement of 1872, which was quite as formidable in appearance as the anti-Taft movement of today. It resulted in the nomination of Greeley by these liberals and also by the Democrats and yet the record at the polls was a distinct triumph for Grant.

Harrison was compelled to fight for renomination. Up to almost convention time it was believed in many quarters that Blaine would defeat him. The array of Republicans on the anti-Harrison side was long and formidable. It embraced many of the greatest names in the party and was much more formidable in appearance than the present list of men opposing Taft. McKinley got a renomination without effort and his second term promised to be as successful as his first. The Taft people retain their confidence of victory at Chicago, but, as in 1864 and 1872 the situation is not yet clear and the nomination of another is easily possible, should the drift of the past few weeks toward Mr. Roosevelt continue. The declaration of the New York city Republican committee in favor of Mr. Taft has had a bracing effect. It seems to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt would be unable to get the delegation from his own state, if a candidate. This would exert a certain sentimental influence on the campaign which might be important, just as the failure of Mr. Taft to get the solid Ohio delegation might also under conditions which may prevail work to his injury.

It is noteworthy that there is a tendency on the part of Democrats to favor the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, when they talk about the Republican situation. They seem to believe that the third term issue would be sufficient to insure his defeat, with Woodrow Wilson nominated on the other side. The Baltimore Sun, one of the leading Democratic papers of the South, has an editorial this week, in which it presents the third term argument as applied to Mr. Roosevelt, and says that the argument is not important, and that there is no reason why Mr. Roosevelt should not be nominated. A clue to the only reason for failure to support him.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with trade conditions in the United States up to date.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—General business is marking time. Trade continues in fair volume, but does not fulfill earlier expectations of either producer or distributor. The pace of a month ago is not maintained in steel and copper, but in both of these basic industries conditions are much more favorable than they were a year ago.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Irregular tendencies prevail in the business world. The general volume of day-to-day trade is large in most lines, but commitments for the future are less in evidence than they recently were, and extreme conservatism is exercised by producer and consumer in current operations. In the jobbing and retail trade staple goods are in fair demand. Improvement is under way in drygoods, while the textile market as a whole presents a much more satisfactory appearance than has been noted in many months.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—Unless all signs fall the year 1912 will be a bumper year for the United States. Money is easier than it has been for months. The enormous crops—the greatest in the history of the United States—which sold for unprecedented prices, and the yield of 15,000,000 bales of cotton, worth approximately \$1,125,000,000, have filled the pockets of the farmer and planter with money. The effect has been felt in all lines of endeavor.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The higher prices of country produce—butter has reached the highest price in 30 years—are due in part to the physical conditions of the season. The marked rise in food products as a whole, however, is being noted and felt in every household and the effect upon the public mind is probably far from exhilarating.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—Business is now passing through what is usually the dull season of the year. Agriculture, our greatest industry, is hibernating. There are approximately 6,000,000 farms in the United States, averaging 145 acres each, and the principal business of the farmer during January and February is the care of more than \$5,000,000,000 worth of farm animals. The movement of products to and from primary markets is curtailed by extreme winter weather, hence the large increase in idle freight cars reported the past few weeks. The serious affairs of society are so interrelated that one large class, like the farmers, cannot be idle without the whole being affected. When this seasonable lull immediately follows a period of activity, like that witnessed during December in the placing of steel orders, the change appears all the more conspicuous. This is the explanation for the talk now heard that business is going backward, and that industry made a false start last month.

NEWARK NEWS—Of course there is business unrest in the country, though there is a wide diversity of opinion as to its causes. At the same time it is exceedingly doubtful whether a straight, clean business, which has sought its justification in community service, has serious cause for complaint. Such disturbance as really exists is no doubt due in part to politics. And the reason for this fact is that this nation has the ideals of a democracy, however they may have been obscured; has the organization of a republic, however cumbersome and obstructive its political machinery may now be. And because the American nation has democratic ideals, political unrest will be reflected in business uncertainty until business has made itself four-square with those ideals.

LUMBER SCRAPS ARE PUT TO USE BY WOODWORKERS

In these days of high priced lumber the utilization of the small pieces of wood formerly considered of little or no value assumes considerable importance. The Woodworker gives a number of uses for these scraps.

Some furniture makers glue together small, clear pieces down to one inch wide and one foot long and find that they serve very well for the interior framework of bureaus, chiffoniers, sideboards and similar articles.

Wheelwrights save the ends cut from spokes and shape them in lathes for chisel, gimlet, auger and other small tool handles. Wagon builders occasionally make use of scraps of hardwoods for lining brake blocks. Sash and blind makers save their scraps for the match factories, or if the pieces are large enough they are worked into corner blocks, rose blocks and balusters.

Coopers recut broken or defective staves of the larger sizes and makes kegs or smaller vessels of them. Small headings are economically manufactured in that way. Occasionally defective staves and headings are made into dowels. Basket makers save the cores from which veneer has been cut and saw them into thin slats for baskets and crate covers.

Brush manufacturers have made some headway in using waste from furniture factories, but the pieces are of so many sizes and of such irregular shapes that success has only been partial. A small portable chair shop has been able to draw a considerable part of its raw material from the waste of boat factories.

Some of the makers on interior finish work their odds and ends of soft woods into small boxes and the hardwood scraps are made into parquet flooring. Planing mills work scraps and broken pieces, unsalable in that form, into boxes for apples, medicines and other articles and into brackets, balusters, rose blocks and small quarter round molding.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

District Deputy Grand Master Mrs. Alice M. Rand and suite of Allston have installed these officers of the Ida F. Butler lodge of Rebekahs: Noble grand, Mrs. Henrietta L. Peppard; vice-grand, Mrs. Emma Hadley; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice M. Prince; treasurer, Mrs. M. Annie Needham; financial secretary, Miss Alice W. Whittier; conductor, Miss Marie Schumacher; chaplain, Mrs. Annie M. Holbrook; warden, Miss Gertrude Finley; inner guardian, Miss Charlotte Renney; outer guardian, James Hay; R. S. N. G. Mrs. Sarah A. Whittier; L. S. N. G. Mrs. Carrie B. Earle; R. S. V. G. Mrs. Georgia Lindsay; L. S. V. G. Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett; R. S. C. Mrs. Bernice E. Smith; L. S. C. Mrs. Alice Maud Hay; R. S. P. N. G. Lillian Lindsay; L. S. P. N. G. Mrs. Sarah Reed.

At the annual meeting of the Pleasant Street Orthodox Congregational church the following officers were elected: Clerk, R. W. Hilliard; treasurer, Frederick B. Thompson; collector, Howard D. Hawkins; auditor, A. Winslow Trow; standing committee, Howard W. Spurr, George A. Kimball and Solon M. Bartlett; music committee, William A. Muller, Arthur W. Wood and R. W. Hilliard.

READING

The Upland Club, the new women's literary and social organization of North Reading, has appointed Mrs. F. W. Perry as chairman of the domestic art committee, Mrs. Leslie Nichols chairman of the literature class and the following committees: Town improvement, Mrs. Ada Grouark; Mrs. Anna C. Eames, Mrs. Edith S. Danforth; historical, Mrs. Margaret C. MacKay, Mrs. Elsie A. Pringle, Mrs. Mary A. Gowing; education, Mrs. Carrie D. Forsythe, Mrs. Cora H. Abbott, Mrs. Charlotte A. Upton; reception, Mrs. Cora G. Nichols, Mrs. Cora H. Abbott, Mrs. Annie B. Turner; social, Mrs. Bertha N. Gowing, Mrs. Cornelia H. Upton, Mrs. Maude E. Turner, Mrs. Louise E. Emerson, Mrs. Alice O. Watson.

ROCKLAND

A movement has been started looking to the purchase of an auto fire truck. The project will be brought to the attention of the town at its annual meeting in March. The engineers of the fire department will recommend the purchase of such a truck in their forthcoming annual report.

Thomas Gaines has announced that he will be a candidate for highway surveyor at the annual town meeting. Five other aspirants have previously announced their candidacy: Henry A. Baker, Andrew Shannahan, Patrick Flannigan, John A. Martin and Calvin Monk.

WALTHAM

The board of aldermen are to meet Monday evening to act upon appointments for heads of municipal departments sent to the board by Mayor Duane. There is a contest to prevent the confirmation of Henry F. Beal as city engineer to succeed Bertram Brewer and Thomas F. Kearns to take the place of Thomas F. Carey as city solicitor.

HOLBROOK

Frank W. Hayden has announced his candidacy for the position of water commissioner at the annual town meeting and the Republican town committee has decided to endorse his candidacy.

The Kappa Kappa Phi Club of the Winthrop Congregational church held a supper and entertainment in the church parlors Wednesday evening.

WHITMAN

President E. A. Parker of the Board of Trade has two business firms in correspondence in regard to locating in town. He will meet them next week.

At a special meeting of the Congregational church the society voted to extend again a call to the Rev. L. W. Sneath, D. D., of New Haven.

ABINGTON

The Men's Club of the North Congregational church held a meeting at the residence of George Lucas on Spruce street Wednesday evening.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. served a public dinner in the association gym Wednesday.

EVERETT

Petition has been received for the erection of the fifth factory this year in the East Everett section. The latest petition is for the erection of an electrical appliance factory in Lewis street and a hearing will be held next Monday by the building committee.

MELROSE

The Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and Sons of Veterans Auxiliary are to hold a military ball in the city auditorium Feb. 16. A feature drill in charge of Miss Margaret Carney will be given and the entire party is in charge of Miss Ethel Bittner.

WEYMOUTH

The selectmen have received a petition asking that a public street be laid out from Bates avenue to the James Humphrey schoolhouse lot and thence to Lake street. board will hold a public hearing on Monday, Feb. 12.

QUINCY

The Bible class of the First Presbyterian church held an entertainment in the church Wednesday evening. A play entitled "The Census Taker from Bingleville" was presented and also a farce entitled "Oysters."

DEDHAM

George A. Phillips, the town's tree warden ever since the office was created, declines to be a candidate for reelection at the coming March election.

WAKEFIELD

The first of a series of talks for Wakefield Club members and friends will be given in the clubhouse Saturday night by Col. Edward J. Gihon, past national commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. He will speak on the raising of the battleship Maine and of his trip to the Panama canal, where he instituted a new camp of the U. S. W. V. Arrangements have been made for other addresses later by Senator Charles H. Brown of Medford, who will speak on the Boston port bill and by Dr. C. L. Sopher of the local municipal light board.

Emmanuel Episcopal church has elected George L. Dillaway, John S. Griffiths, John A. Haskell, Augustus D. Jenkins, E. Horace Perley, George M. Thompson, George West and Charles R. White as vestrymen.

STONEHAM

Evergreen Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Margaret Butler; V. G. Mrs. Alice Lombard; recording secretary, Mrs. Lula F. Hay; financial secretary, Mrs. Stella F. Weed; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie A. Pretto; warden, Mrs. Annie Kingsley; conductor, Mrs. Emily Sargent; chaplain, Mrs. Hattie Hutchins; R. S. N. G. Mrs. Lois Hay; R. S. V. G. Mrs. Annie Holden; L. S. N. G. Mrs. Hattie Tucker; L. S. V. G. Mrs. Tina Stewart.

Stoneham temple, Pythian Sisters, installed last evening: Most excellent chief, Miss Daisy Barrett; E. S. Mrs. Jessie Jeffs; E. J. Mrs. Blanche Percy; M. Mrs. Ruth Frazier; P. of T. Mrs. Florence Hunt; G. of O. T. Mrs. Josie Chase; P. C. Mrs. May Foshey.

LINGTON

These officers of the Middlesex Central Pomona Grange, No. 23, P. of H., were recently installed in Historic hall: Master, Sylvester P. Robertson of Townsend; overseer, Charles H. Howard of Abundant; lecturer, Frank Taylor of Melrose; treasurer, Henry C. Ingleson of Concord; secretary, Mrs. Edith M. Hutchinson of Lexington; assistant steward, William A. Staples of Lexington; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Etta F. Staples of Lexington; Ceres, Mrs. Higgins of Woburn; Pomona, Mrs. Maud M. Clark of Southbury; Flora, Mrs. Kingston of Acton; gate keeper, Samuel Farrar of Lincoln; executive committee, man for three years, Joseph P. Tuttle of Acton.

MEDFORD

Public high school pupils have been awarded medals in the prize essay contest held Oct. 12 in the high and grammar schools. Those who received medals are: High school, Donald R. McJannet; grammar school, Warren Coburn of the ninth grade Brooks school and Miss Etta Taylor of the Center school. Honorable mention was given the essays of Miss Katherine E. Murdock, Paul D. Wilson, Miss Ivy D. Mellon and Daniel L. Coffey of the high school, John E. Garrity, Roger Whear, Miss Ruth Isley and Miss Ruth Johnson of the grammar schools.

MALDEN

Joseph Wiggins has been elected vice-president of the First National Bank, a newly created position. President E. A. Stevens of the bank is soon to make an extensive southern trip.

Former Alderman Clarence A. Perkins became superintendent of streets this morning, having been recently elected to the position by the street and water commission.

WATERTOWN

Officers elected by the First Baptist church are: Moderator, D. W. Kinsman; clerk, A. H. Melvin; treasurer, W. H. Peaver; collector, F. K. Bacon; deacons, George H. Wiswall, T. W. Spence; finance committee, A. C. Ely, W. B. Gooch, T. S. Richardson; auditors, Howard Russell, E. L. Stone.

NORWOOD

The school committee and selectmen, acting in joint meeting, have chosen Mrs. Bernard L. Bigelow a member of the school committee to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Emily Curtis Fisher.

NEWS BRIEFS

CANNING FIRM TO BUILD

HILLSBORO, Ore.—The World Keep-fresh Company, manufacturers of preserved products, including vegetables and fruits of all kinds, have closed stock books in the sum of \$10,000 for the establishment of a plant in this city, and have purchased a quarter block on Tenth and Washington streets.

COUNTY TO BUILD ROADS

HILLSBORO, Ore.—The January session of the Washington county commissioners' court, held here recently, marks a new epoch in the administration of county affairs. Of greatest importance was the tax levy, which provides the sum of \$102,500 for building of bridges and permanent road work along macadam roads. This will mean nearly 50 miles of rock roads before the season shall close.

RANCHERS FIND QUICKSAND

HUSUM, Wash.—Scott Edwards and William Peterson, two ranchers living three miles down the White Salmon river from here, are drilling wells with the expectation of striking an artesian flow. After going through 30 feet of volcanic ash soil, the drill has penetrated through 40 feet of quicksand before coming to a rock formation. The quicksand is indication that at one time this was the bed of a immense body of water, probably the ocean.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

FOR SALE—7500 acres cut-over timber land in Pike and Montgomery counties, Arkansas, near Caddo Gap, on Iron Mountain Railroad. Price \$2.00 per acre cash if sold quick. No swamp land. Land best suited for fruit. This is a great bargain. Address BRUCE M. ALEXANDER LOGGING CO., Glenwood, Pike Co., Ark.

FINANCIAL

7% NET
We can loan you money for 7% net to you, secured by first mortgage on improved city property. Write CAUTION, McCRAW & CAUTION, Inc., ABERDEEN, WASH.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs' or others' interest in unsettled estates or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st., ABERDEEN, WASH.

BOARD AND ROOMS

LADY desires room and private bath in small private family. Back Bay, for period of about three weeks, commencing Feb. 7. Breakfast served in room. Address 8-11, Monitor Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN EMPLOYED wants room for self and boy of 6; meals for boy and care outside school hours. Address T-3, Monitor Office.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Fine room; modern conveniences; excellent locality; strictly private; near Argyle station Northwestern Elevated, Edgewater, C-2, 750 Peoples Gas bld., Chic.

LAWYERS

MARTIN & SHERLOCK, LAWYERS, 343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

ELIASH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor, 218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. HERMAN E. KAHN, 138 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 2800.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest price paid for Stoddard's Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 549 Washington St., Boston.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A general housework maid for family of 5; good references required; no washing. Call 612 Prince St., West Newton, or Tel. Newton W. 467-1.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with graphophone experience; state particulars. Address V-2, Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED D. E. BOOKKEEPER, who can also typewrite, seeks position from longhand copy. Address V-2, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, law student, wants work evenings or weekends. Address K-40, Monitor Office.

HERMIT RIM ROAD SOON TO COMMAND ARIZONA CANYON

That the highway, Hermit Rim road, along the south rim of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, from El Tovar hotel, nine miles southwest to the head of the new Hermit trail, will be regularly operated early this year, is declared by W. H. Simpson, general advertising agent of the Santa Fe in Chicago, who reached Boston today from the canyon.

"The old cinder road, El Tovar to Hopi Point, three miles west, is being rebuilt to standard width of 30 feet. The new section beyond Hopi Point, six miles by way of Mohave and Pima points, is finished all but the grading, which will be started this week.

"The L. J. Smith Construction Company started work last June and have made excellent progress, considering the difficulties of the undertaking. With the exception of limestone rock, everything—water, fuel, machinery, mules and labor, had to be imported.

"The cost is somewhere between \$8000 to \$10,000 a mile.

"The Santa Fe railroad is paying for it. Chief Engineer H. G. Phillips of Los Angeles is in charge.

"A new trail is being built, also by the Santa Fe, from the end of Hermit Rim road, eight miles down Hermit basin and Hermit creek, to the Colorado river. It will be finished this spring, but not regularly operated until midsummer. A rest house must be built on the rim and a permanent camp on the plateau overlooking the river."

Mr. Simpson said this newest canyon trail has a most varied outlook all the way. There is a narrow gorge in one place 1000 feet deep. There are great white walls, and red walls, and blue walls. There is a remarkable quadruple echo. Water is plentiful.

The new road and trail, with their rest houses, camps, etc., will represent an expenditure of more than \$125,000. Both road and trail will be free. Automobiles are barred, and guides are required on the trail. While El Tovar transportation department expects an increased business for their yellow, four-horse coaches, two-horse surreys, saddle horses and trail animals, the main purpose animating the Santa Fe management has been to open up a new section of the canyon for the traveling public, and thus give the tourist more to see and do.

MANEUVER SITE IS SELECTED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Summer maneuvers for the coast artillery companies of the Oregon national guard will be held this year at Ft. Stevens for 10 days beginning about Aug. 15.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK

Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards. Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day. Any size suite at proportionate rates. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Candy Shop

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

PEANUT BRITTLE, fresh from the press, per lb. 12c
CHOCOLATE MIXTURE, regular 25c quality, per lb. 15c
OUR OLD-FASHIONED BITTER SWEETS, 1-lb. fancy box 20c
HOREHOUND DROPS, pure herb flavor, per lb. 12c
WEEK-END CHOCOLATES, Fruit, Nuts and Jellies, per lb. 29c
MACHINE DIPPED ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, per lb. 21c
5-lb. boxes, original package, 60c, 90c, \$1.10 and \$1.20.
GRANULATED SUGAR to purchasers, per lb., at any address.
29 Arnold Place, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Prices Reasonable Murray Hill 6483

THE LAVENDER SHOP

"Have you known a garden where Lavender grows Amidst stately hollyhocks, foxglove and 'Tuesdays'?"
Five Dainty Little Bags filled with Old-fashioned Lavender, artistically boxed, with hand decorated card, \$1.00
One Craft Bag with Cross-stitch Design, boxed with card, \$1.00
By mail, post paid, to any address.
29 Arnold Place, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Prices Reasonable Murray Hill 6483

Grand Central Valet

116 EAST 42D STREET
Opposite Grand Central

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Cleaning and Pressing New York

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

WHY DO they all say "Sauer's" is the best? SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have received thirteen highest American and European awards.

TRAVEL

HIGH CLASS TOUR—Italy to England; moderate price; except advantages. MRS. W. M. BURT, Woburn, Mass., Tel. 288-1.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

HATHAWAY & MEYER, 53 State St., Rm. 1011. Special prices on manuscript work.

AGENTS WANTED

IF YOU ARE EARNING less than \$25 weekly we want to hear from you. New agents article, DUDLEY CO., box 17, Ware, Mass., Dept. 1.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. A. B. Dockery, fifth cavalry, relieved from station at Sacramento, Cal., to San Francisco.
First Lieut. A. B. Dockery will make visits specified to instruct militia cavalry, not to exceed one visit per month to Salinas, Bakersfield and Los Angeles, not to exceed one visit every two months to Tacoma, Wash.
Capt. L. Coleman, C. A. C., to Washington for conference with chief of staff.
Maj. C. Lynch, medical corps, to Knoxville, Tenn., thence to Atlanta, Ga., on business pertaining to American Red Cross.

Orders Jan. 19, directing 2d Lieut. C. S. Little, first infantry, to report Feb. 17 to commanding officer, Washington barracks, D. C., for temporary duty for five days, amended to direct him to report Feb. 17

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTOMOBILE TIREMAKERS. experienced; one superintendent and one foreman wanted for new plant; all particulars in first box. **RICHARD B. EISOLD**, P. O. Box 691, Ludlow, Mass.

BOY wanted (experience not under 18 years). **SUNSHINE LAUNDRY**, 8 Florida st., Brookline, Mass.

CABINET MAKER wanted on outfit; furniture; good pay and steady job. Write to **J. F. MOORE**, Claremont, N. H.

CANVASSER wanted; specialties; 25-35 per cent commission. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK—One who understands meat and speaks French, for general store and order clerk; \$12 week. Apply at once, with references. **JOEL SIBLEY**, Winchendon, Waterville, Me.

DEMONSTRATOR wanted. \$275-\$350 day window display motor. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EDITED PROTESTANT AMERICAN (30 to 40), as manager for mercantile house; references. Reply by letter to **T. A. CARLTON**, 10 Dunster st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted; either colored or white; must be well recommended; apply at once, ready for work. **L. HIRSH**, 250 Huntington st., Boston.

FARM HAND and milkmaid wanted in Holliston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FISHERMEN wanted for high grade, custom-made pants. **BAKER & GREENE**, 178 Washington st., room 12, Boston.

HOSTLER (middle-aged) wanted in Maine. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted; must be able to feed Universal. Apply to **WHITE SMITH MUSIC CO.**, 62 State st., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, speed 5000 ems 7 point. Apply by letter. **SPRINGFIELD HOMESTEAD NEWSPAPER CO.**, Springfield, Mass.

OFFICE BOY wanted; opportunity to learn trade. **P. W. MASSELL**, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

PERMANENT POSITION and good salary to good plumber and metal worker. **FRANK R. HARRIS**, 278 Cambridge st., Boston.

PRINTING-REPORTER—Steady situation to a steady and competent man; state all in first letter. **COMPENDIUM**, Le H. Balcance, pub., 120 State st., Boston.

PRINTER—A thoroughly experienced professional proofreader; a thorough and reliable man in this line may secure permanent position. **THE ALBANY PRESS**, 38 Congress st., Boston.

PILLERS OVER wanted; experienced; 12-15 cents; 12-15 cents. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ROOFER—Slater, must be first class all round man; steady work. **K. PHELPS & CO.**, 100 State st., Malden, Mass.

SHOE TENDER wanted; experienced; piece work; 7-8 o'clock. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STABLEMAN wanted; temperate; 87 wk.; in Mattapan. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TEAMSTER—Married man; no objection to 1 or 2 children; age from 25 to 45; must be good teamster, able to handle wood in four places; in the woods on wheels; some farm work; 840 month and cottage free to light man. **L. K. WILBULL**, 71 Canton st., Boston.

THE MANHATTAN MARKET desires to secure the services of a first-class window dresser, who will be required to furnish information address **ARTHUR H. SMITH**, 600 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

TIGHT COOPER and general work in Everett. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; 18-20 years; good home; 20-25 cents; 20-25 cents. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BINDERY GIRLS stitch and fold; Beverly. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BONNAN STITCHER, \$5-6 week. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CAPABLE WOMAN for general housework is wanted in country house with modern improvements; small family; good home; good wages. **H. BARTON**, South Amherst, Mass., Tel. 243-22.

COOK wanted in family of 3; also do washing and ironing; second maid kept. **MRS. H. W. SCOTT**, 107 Tappan st., Brookline, Mass., Tel. 243-22.

COOKS wanted at HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 33 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

DISHWASHER wanted in Weymouth hotel; 1 week; board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAWER, experienced, wash dresses, 77-88 in Boston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Polish, leather, piece work. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, French and Polish, in Ipswich, 85 to start. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FISHERMEN, experienced, petticoats and waists. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; 18-20 years; good home; 20-25 cents; 20-25 cents. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; 18-20 years; good home; 20-25 cents; 20-25 cents. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GIRLS, inexperienced, wanted for small families. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 33 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL wanted; 18-20 years; good home; 20-25 cents; 20-25 cents. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HALL GIRL, \$14 month, board and room, in hotel in East Boston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HEAD WAITRESS, 30 month, board and room, in hotel in East Boston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; family of 2; offers good home in the country. **FRED W. WHITNEY**, R. F. D. 1, Georgetown, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, middle-aged woman as working housekeeper; in family of three adults; modern improvements; 20 miles from Boston; wages \$3. **MRS. E. P. ROGERS**, P. O. Box 15, South Sudbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORK, Protestant, to do work for small family in apartment; easy. **MRS. ROGERS**, 663 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, experienced Protestant woman for general housework in family of adults; wages sent out; wages \$7 per week; references required. **MRS. B. C. AMES**, 3 Lexington ter., Watertown, Mass.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; room for work in lodging house in city. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted (assistant); 18-25 week, board and room; take care of children. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in Beachmont; 18-20 years; good home; 20-25 cents; 20-25 cents. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOY, 18, 2 years Mechanic Arts high school training; home; long period; position where he can learn a trade. **LES- LIE N. BROWN**, 7 Chambers st., Boston.

BUYER—Position desired in purchasing department of a large business; good salary, selling, correspondence and general office detail (25), single, residence Boston; 1000 State st., Boston.

FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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Stocks Rally Well at the Close

NEW YORK MARKET CONTINUES ACTIVE; PRICES IRREGULAR

Steel Common Comes Out in Large Blocks—Chesapeake & Ohio the Weakest Early Feature on the List

BOSTON IS STEADY

Short covering at the opening of the New York market this morning brought about a higher level of prices. But there seemed to be a good supply of stocks on the advance and quotations became very unstable during the first few minutes. The market was active and excited. Large blocks of Steel changed hands and it continued to be the center of attraction.

The weakest early feature on the list was Chesapeake & Ohio. This stock had a net loss of a point yesterday.

Price changes on the local exchange during the early sales today were unimportant. The market held fairly steady.

Following the earlier activity the New York market quieted down somewhat and became more steady. Reading opened up 1/2 at 154 and after receding to 153 1/2 rose about a point before midday. Union Pacific at 162 was up 1/2 at the opening. It declined fractionally and then improved more than a point.

Steel opened 3/4 higher than last night's closing at 60 1/4 and moved within a fractional range. Chesapeake & Ohio opened off 1/2 at 69 1/2 and sold down to 68 1/2 before rallying. Southern Pacific was rather weak feature. The general market around midday was heavy.

Prices of local securities were inclined to ease off toward midday, although there was no selling pressure to speak of. American Agricultural Chemical opened off 1/4 at 61 and continued downward. Fractional losses were sustained by Mayflower, Indiana, Lake Copper, Isle Royale and East Boston Land.

Pressure was renewed on New York securities during the early forenoon and new low prices for the movement were recorded. Steel was forced under 39 before rallying. Union Pacific declined to 160 before the beginning of the last hour. Reading, Great Northern preferred, Lehigh Valley and Interborough preferred were quite heavy.

Shorts rushed to cover in the late trading and the closing was strong.

LONDON—In the late official session the stock markets generally were heavy with business dragging. Gilt edged issues were quiet. Realizations took place in home rails. The American department was dejected and closed at lowest points with Canadian Pacific sympathizing with the tone. Hudson Bays showed weakness.

Firmness characterized Argentine railway shares. Mining stocks were steady and copper rallied from lowest points owing to the fortnightly statistics failing to show the increase in the visible supply which had been feared.

Rio Tinto ended with a loss of 1/2 at 67 1/2. Continental Bourses quiet.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Brown & Austin, 27 State St., N. Y.)
NEW YORK—Cotton market dull; Lehigh Valley Coal 195@196, Nipissing 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4, Butte Central 22 1/4 @ 22 3/4, Greene Canaan 8 1/4 @ 8 3/4, Inspiration 18 1/4 @ 18 3/4, Braden 5 1/4 @ 5 3/4, Giron 4 7/16 @ 4 9/16.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices steady. Middlings 5.60d. up 3 points. Sales estimated 14,000 bales, receipts 9,000, including 1,000 American. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 1/2 up. At 12:30 p. m. steady, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 up from previous close. March-April 5.40, May-June 5.43 1/2, July-Aug. 5.44 1/2, Oct.-Nov. 5.38.

NEW YORK CURE

NEW YORK—Cure market dull; Lehigh Valley Coal 195@196, Nipissing 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4, Butte Central 22 1/4 @ 22 3/4, Greene Canaan 8 1/4 @ 8 3/4, Inspiration 18 1/4 @ 18 3/4, Braden 5 1/4 @ 5 3/4, Giron 4 7/16 @ 4 9/16.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR TONIGHT AND FRIDAY:
New England: Snow tonight and Friday; colder Friday evening and night; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Snow tonight and Friday; colder Friday evening and night; moderate westerly winds.

A secondary disturbance that was central yesterday morning and is now central near Chicago. It is producing unsettled weather, with light snow, in the upper Mississippi valley and the lake region. Pleasant weather prevails generally in all other sections east of the Rocky mountains. Temperatures are low in the southern states. Frosts were reported as far south as Florida.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

6 a. m. 19.12 noon 27.2
2 p. m. 29.2

Average temperature yesterday, 28.5-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 20 Albany 20
Nantucket 22 Pittsburgh 20
New York 22 Chicago 20
Washington 22 Des Moines 20
Philadelphia 22 Denver 20
Jacksonville 22 St. Louis 20
San Francisco 22 Portland, Me. 22

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:50 High water 9:30
Sun sets 4:57 9:30 a. m. 10:10 p. m.
Length of day, 9:58

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	61	61 1/2	60	61 1/4
Am Ag Chem	60 1/4	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	55	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/4
Am Can	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Am Car Foundry	91	92	90 1/2	92
Am Car Foundry	50	50	49 1/2	50
Am Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/4
Am Loco	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Loco pf	103	103	103	103
Am Malt	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am Malt pf	47	47 1/4	46 1/2	47
Am Smelting	68 1/2	70	67 1/2	69 1/2
Am Smelting pf	103	103	103	103
Am Sugar	29	29	29	29
Am Sugar pf	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am T & T	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am Woolen	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Writing P. pf	26	26	26	26
Anacosta	34 1/4	34 1/4	34	34 1/4
Atchafalaya	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line	135 1/2	135 1/2	135	135 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Beth Steel	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Beth Steel pf	60	60	60	60
Brooklyn R T	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78
Brooklyn Union	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Canadian Pacific	229 1/2	229 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2
Central Leather	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Ches & Ohio	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/4
Chi & Gt West	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf	35	35	35	35
Chi M & St Paul	105	106	104 1/2	105 1/2
Chi M & St Paul pf	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Chino	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
Chino pf	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Con Goods	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Del & Lack	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Erie	31	31	30 3/4	31
Erie 1st pf	51	51 1/2	50 1/2	51
Gen Chem pf	110	110	110	110
Gen Electric	156 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
Gen Motor pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Goldfield Con	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Gt Nor pf	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	36 1/4	37 1/2	36 1/4	37 1/4
Harvester	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Homestead	90	90	90	90
Int Met	135 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Int Met pf	18 1/2	19	17 1/2	18 1/2
Int Met pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int Met pf Ext	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Int Marine pf	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Int Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int Pump	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Int Pump pf	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
Int Pump pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Int Pump pf	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Int Pump pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int Pump pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Int Pump pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
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Int Pump pf	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Int Pump pf	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Int Pump pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int Pump pf	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Int Pump pf	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Int Pump pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int Pump pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Int Pump pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Int Pump pf	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Int Pump pf	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Int Pump pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int Pump pf	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Int Pump pf	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Int Pump pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int Pump pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Int Pump pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Int Pump pf	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Int Pump pf	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Int Pump pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int Pump pf	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Int Pump pf	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Int Pump pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int Pump pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

NO OCCASION FOR ALARM OVER THE GOLD SITUATION

Outside of Transvaal Increase in Output Has Been Only Moderate, Recently Due to New Cyanide Process

A POPULAR THEORY

NEW YORK—National City Bank February circular says in part:

The most popular theory explaining high cost of living has been increasing new supplies of gold. Some people have become so excited as to predict that something must be done either to restrict the production of gold or establish the so-called "multiple standard," composed of given quantities of certain staple products.

George E. Roberts, director of the mint, does not think there is any occasion for alarm over the gold situation. While believing that rapid increase in the world's annual yield since 1890 has had an influence upon prices, he says that the influence is no longer growing.

He says that the great increase in the production of gold following 1890 was largely due to the discovery of the cyanide process of treating ores, together with the development of the most wonderful gold field ever known in the world, viz: the Transvaal. The cyanide process was discovered in the treatment of the Transvaal ores and quickly applied to other ores in all parts of the world which previously could not be worked at a profit. The result was a very rapid expansion everywhere, but since 1900 the increase outside of the Transvaal has been only moderate.

This is shown by the following figures which show the production of Africa, the United States, Australasia and the rest of the world for the years 1890, 1895, 1900 and each year since, down to 1910 (omit):

Year	Africa	U. S.	Austral.	Other	Total
1890	\$8,887,832	\$2,845,825	\$2,808,845	\$4,266,910	\$18,808,412
1895	44,524,401	44,798,042	64,322,200	200,285,361	353,929,810
1900	4,371,701	73,498,042	64,292,253	253,634,000	391,795,996
1901	9,080,786	78,691,780	68,580,938	293,374,342	541,733,746
1902	39,023,800	81,578,135	96,135,256	326,737,342	643,474,533
1903	67,998,731	80,210,962	102,922,702	327,702,702	678,834,397
1904	85,913,404	87,667,921	141,347,087	341,087,087	655,918,499
1905	112,254,880	88,180,820	162,926,280	380,288,280	743,650,260
1906	123,338,947	82,201,907	190,579,402	402,565,402	806,686,756
1907	151,984,065	75,677,049	248,849,422	412,900,000	879,410,536
1908	166,230,945	73,327,108	268,029,442	442,476,442	950,065,917
1909	170,888,529	71,007,124	274,454,145	454,145,145	970,495,843
1910	175,189,900	65,470,117	274,454,145	454,145,145	970,259,207

Production of Africa is small and principally in Rhodesia. The output for Africa in 1900 and the years down to 1904 was affected by the Boer war. Since 1904 the output of Africa has increased by \$89,000,000, while the increase in all the rest of the world has been only \$18,000,000. The increase at this time is almost wholly in one field, within a radius of 20 miles of Johannesburg, and that field is well defined and approaching the limit of its output. There is nowhere in sight at this time a field which promises to repeat the history of the Transvaal, nor, so far as anybody knows, is there any new treatment process impending of the importance of the cyanide process.

Although the monetary commission submitted its report on Jan. 8, it will continue in existence until March 31. It is the intention of the commission to present a supplemental report covering various features of banking legislation. This will probably cover investigations into the administrative features of the national bank act and the report of a sub-committee which was appointed to consider appropriate regulations concerning savings department in national banks. It is understood that this committee probably will not consider the question of giving national banks the right to trust company business.

For the most part it is likely that the work of the commission from this time on will be given to the consideration of details of criticism that may come to its notice concerning the recently published report and bill.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is slow of sale, with the market unsettled and quotations show the wide range of 49¢ to 50¢ ex-ward.

Rosin—Business is slow and chiefly in moderate jobbing quantities and the market remains quiet, with quotations for common slightly higher. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.35/6, 6.75, Gen. Sam. E \$6.75, graded B \$6.75, D \$6.95, E \$7, F \$7.05, G \$7.10, H \$7.15, I \$7.20, K \$7.45, M \$7.70, N \$7.80, WW \$7.80.

Tar and pitch—The market is dull and uninteresting, with quotations nominally unchanged at \$5.50/5.75 for tar and \$4.45/4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 46¢/46½¢. Sales 293, receipts 257, exports 526, stock 28,409. Rosin firm. Sales 1484, receipts 563, exports 2047, stock 118,719. Prices, WW \$7.50, WG \$7.35, N \$7.30, M \$7.20, K \$6.95, I \$6.55, H \$6.55, G \$6.55, F \$6.55, E \$6.50, D \$6.45, B \$6.40.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easy, \$5.75. Spirits quiet. Machine 43½¢. Tar firm, \$1.80. Turpentine firm, hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine steady at 34s 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 16s 6d.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY EARNINGS GREATLY INCREASED

Gross Returns Expand More Than Five Millions in Past Three Years—City's Financial Interest in Operations of Much Consequence

CHICAGO—During the 12 months ended Oct. 31 last the Chicago Railways Company shows total gross earnings of about \$16,700,000 and net earnings of a trifle less than \$5,000,000. It is now reliably estimated that for the 12 months to end with the close of January the company will show at least \$17,000,000 gross and in the neighborhood of \$5,100,000 net. Current returns of the company are of record-breaking volume and the outlook for the coming year is said to be more promising than for some time past.

Gross earnings of the property have grown rapidly since 1908, during which year the company was reorganized. For the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1908 gross revenues totaled approximately \$10,500,000, so that during the past four years the increase in this respect has been in excess of \$6,000,000. Net revenues have also enjoyed a liberal yearly gain, although the interest charge—5 per cent on valuation—has grown to such an extent as to result in a rather unfavorable showing of net income divisible between the company and the city.

Following is the exhibit of gross income, net income after interest charges and proportion of surplus for the city and the company during each of the four years ended Jan. 31, 1911:

	Gross Income	Net Income	City's Share	Co.'s Share
1911	\$14,064,700	\$1,533,882	\$744,433	\$789,449
1910	12,442,882	1,437,140	801,430	635,710
1909	11,657,071	1,371,437	804,280	567,157
1908	10,560,371	1,002,012	881,100	120,912

For the 12 months ended Oct. 31 last the company earned a surplus, over interest charges on its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of \$2,297,750, interest on its 5 per cent series "A" bonds of \$817,990, and the annual interest charge on its purchase money bonds of \$102,920, amounting to \$1,713,883. This amount is applicable to payment of interest on junior securities and percentage of surplus earnings to the city of Chicago. Following is the statement of actual results for the period referred to:

Gross earnings, \$16,671,315; operating expenses, including taxes and rental fund required by ordinance, \$11,678,772; net earnings, \$4,992,543; interest as stated above, \$3,278,600; balance, \$1,713,883.

In 1908, during the 12 months ended Oct. 31, of that year, the total gross was \$10,720,294; in the following 12 months, \$12,145,571; in the year subsequent \$13,400,740 and in 1911, as stated above, \$14,064,701. It will be noted, therefore, that, during the past three years, the company's gross returns have expanded more than \$5,000,000. This would seem to indicate that the company serves a field which is growing rapidly and capable of producing gratifying results for the traction property serving it.

The company owns and operates, without surface competition, 460 miles of electric railway, measured as single track, serving the downtown as well as the entire North and West Sides of the city, having an estimated population of more than 1,600,000. Under the terms of the company's franchise practically the entire system has been reconstructed and reequipped under the direction of the board of supervising engineers. The maintenance of the property at its present high standard of efficiency is assured by the provisions of the ordinance.

At the present time the company is operating 1328 double-track cars of the most improved pay-as-you-enter type and this equipment will be increased from time to time as conditions warrant. The company has on hand a large amount of unexpended cash which will be applied to the cost of additional equipment and new construction now under way or contemplated, and which will add materially to its income. It is estimated by those in a position to know that net earnings will continue to show marked increases owing to the unusually rapid development of the territory served and the economies in operation resulting from the comprehensive rehabilitation of the system.

The company's franchise does not expire until Feb. 1, 1927, and grants the city the option to purchase all of the property for municipal ownership and operation at any time during the life of the franchise for an amount equal to the original valuation fixed by the ordinance plus the cost of construction and rehabilitation since Feb. 1, 1907, including any amounts which may be advanced to the city for the construction of subways in the downtown business district.

When the entire proceeds from the sale of the rehabilitation bonds now outstanding have been expended, this purchase price valuation will amount to more than \$77,000,000, which exceeds by far more than \$8,000,000 the total amount of first mortgage series "A" purchase money and adjustment income bonds outstanding. The series "A" bonds are, therefore, well within the official valuation and inasmuch as the large annual payments made by the company to the city are paid out of surplus earnings after the company has received 5 per cent on this valuation, the payment of interest on this issue is assured.

The franchise provides for a straight 5-cent fare, with universal transfers, and the city is entitled to 55 per cent of the surplus earnings after first providing for all operating expenses, including taxes and full charges for maintenance and de-

preciation and 5 per cent per annum upon the official valuation. Under this division of profits the city is an actual partner of the company, at least equally interested in increasing its earnings. This element is considered of great importance when considering the future welfare of the property, as it will be recalled that in many cities throughout the country serious controversies have arisen between public service companies and the city authorities, where this close relationship has not existed.

STEEL BOOKINGS FOR JANUARY OF MODERATE VOLUME

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Statements concerning mill operations continue to be more impressive than those dealing with new orders for finished steel. Yet the aggregate of January bookings by the larger steel companies was not far from the total shipments, and in the Pittsburgh district in particular specifications for semi-finished steel have been heavy.

A surprising development is that one Pittsburgh interest, unable to supply a local plant with open hearth billets on which delivery was due, turned to an eastern steel works, and there is thus the unusual occurrence of eastern steel being shipped into the Pittsburgh district. There is also the probability that the leading interest will be a buyer of steel-making pig iron if the present demand upon its central western plants for semi-finished steel keeps up in the next few weeks.

The railroads have contributed quite heavily to the January business of the steel companies, at the same time sticking to the policy of holding back the last ton. Of the Pennsylvania order for 150,000 tons of rails the Steel Corporation gets 60,000 tons, the Cambria Steel Company 33,000 tons, the Bethlehem Steel Company 7000 tons and the Lackawanna Steel Company 12,000 tons. The Grand Trunk has bought 10,000 tons, of which 7500 tons goes to Chicago mills and 2500 tons to Buffalo.

Railroad bridge work has figured largely in structural contracts this week, orders including 6500 tons for the Grand Trunk in New England, 5000 tons for the Delaware and Hudson and 3800 tons for the repair shops of the Boston & Maine.

While 22,000 tons of plates and shapes for the new battleships have been placed at Pittsburgh, mills in that district have declined about 30,000 tons of such steel offered by eastern shipyards on the basis of a slight concession, and this business will go to eastern works, which are well able to take it on.

Heavy buying of cast iron pipe and in turn the placing of large pig iron orders by pig foundries have caused a stiffening in the price of southern iron. Alabama furnaces have just sold nearly 60,000 tons of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 iron to pipe works. At the same time production of foundry iron in Alabama has been cut down by the putting out of three furnaces, while a fourth is about to go on the idle list. No. 2 iron has been advanced to \$10.25, Birmingham, by leading sellers. The weakness of northern furnaces rather than the competition of southern grades is still the chief obstacle to the establishment of a higher level.

Chicago is making large demands upon cast iron pipe works. In the past week the city has placed 5000 tons; the local gas company has bought 20,000 tons, and next week the city will open bids for 25,000 tons. The St. Paul contract, 5000 tons, will go to a Virginia foundry. The pipe trade is much more active than at this time last year, and some makers have taken courage from recent contracts to ask slightly higher prices.

COTTON QUALITY MOST IMPORTANT

NEW YORK—"Our cotton market," says an experienced interior trader, "is becoming emphatically a question of quality and grades rather than one of quantity. Practically the whole world knows what the size of the crop is within reasonable limits. From this time on trading is bound to be based more and more on the kind of grade or quality of fiber which a holder may have to offer."

Average grade of the crop is about strict low middlings, and at ¼ of a cent a pound off from middling basis, or \$1.25 a bale, according to New York differences in grade, the spinner gets two grades below middling. The holder of low middling finds some difficulty in working off his cotton to spinners, and below that for strict good ordinary the grade is 1.05 off and for good ordinary 1.75. The large proportion of lower grade cotton in this crop makes the speculative situation largely a battle of grades and quality, in which there are comparatively few traders capable of mastering the details sufficiently to utilize the market profitably.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 1)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. E. Haas of N. A. Haas & Son, Adams.
Allentown, Pa.—J. L. Lehigh of L. & Co. Adams.
Atlanta, Ga.—Jacob Buchman, U. S. Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—John M. Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co. Tour.
Boston, U. S.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shoe Co., U. S. Tour.
Butte, Mont.—Charles Lew of Hennessy & Co., Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—John Gates of John Gates & Co., Tour.
Cleveland, O.—K. Chisholm, Essex.
Cleveland, O.—M. Krohngold, U. S. Tour.
Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley Miller & Co., Tour.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle, U. S. Tour.
Galveston, Tex.—Aaron Blum of Galveston Shoe & Hat House, Copley Square.
Jacksonville, Fla.—R. L. Vaughn of Hutchinson Shoe Co., Tour.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. B. Madden of Bernheimer Bros., Tour.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Stanley Norris of Huse, Harris & Co., Tour.
Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Streng of Streng, Thelheimer & Co., Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—D. City of Geo. D'Witt Shoe Co., Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co., Tour.
Mobile, Ala.—J. L. Cawthon, U. S. Tour.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. L. Compton of Boutelle Shoe Co., U. S. Tour.
Portland, Ore.—J. A. Dougherty of Dougherty Shoe Co., Tour.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co., 135 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—A. Derriman of Buckinghams & Hecht, 200 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—A. Cohneich of Friedman & Cohneich, Brew.
San Francisco, Cal.—S. S. Nickelsburg of Cahn Nickelsburg, Lenox.
Savannah, Ga.—J. Bernstein of Jacob Bernstein Co., with friends.
Tacoma, Wash.—W. F. Stillson of People's Shoe Co., U. S.
York, Pa.—C. J. Wallace of Wallace & Low, Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati—P. A. Henry of P. A. Henry & Co., Essex.
Columbus, O.—E. A. Smith of J. Edwin Smith Shoe Co., Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—John Craddock and John Edmonds of Craddock, Terry & Co., Tour.
Montreal, Can.—S. M. Collis, U. S. Tour.
Oakville, Can.—W. T. and K. D. Marlett of Marlett & Armstrong Co., U. S. Tour.
Toronto, Can.—R. Thompson, U. S. Tour.
Toronto, Can.—W. Collins, U. S. Tour.

SMALL DEMAND FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—The equipment market continues dull, although locomotive orders show a slight increase over previous week. Total orders for week ending Jan. 27 amounted to 45, placed with American Locomotive Company. Canadian Pacific will also build 75 locomotives in its own shops. This compares with 15 locomotive orders placed during week ending Jan. 20.

Car orders were confined to 500 placed by Chicago Northwestern in Chicago, against 650 ordered by various roads the week previous. The market, however, is figuring on 500 refrigerator and 500 automobile cars for the Grand Trunk, 2500 for Western Maryland, 2500 for Bessemer & Lake Erie, 100 for Norfolk & Southern and 2500 for the Northern Pacific. St. Paul is soon to build in its own shops 100 new locomotives and 2500 box cars.

Equipment officials say that the present dullness in actual placing of orders cannot last long. While eastern roads are fairly well supplied with equipment, the situation is the reverse west of the Mississippi.

MASSACHUSETTS INCORPORATIONS

There were 129 companies incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts during the month of January, which compares with 123 in December, 110 in November, and 153 in January, 1911. This is the largest number of charters to be granted in any one month since last March, when 148 were granted.

The authorized capital was \$9,604,000, which compares with \$10,097,000 in December, \$8,120,900 in November, and \$22,736,500 in January of last year.

The Carsten Packing Company, with a capitalization of \$3,000,000, was the only new incorporation with a capitalization of a million or over.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COPPER

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the European stocks of copper on Jan. 31 decreased 1188 tons, while copper supplies abroad increased 1175 tons, making net decrease in the visible supply of 13 tons to 55,075 tons, against 55,750 tons on Jan. 15 and 83,234 tons on Jan. 31, 1911.

The estimated stocks in Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 350 tons to 13,100 tons, compared with 13,450 tons on Jan. 15 last, 13,400 tons on Dec. 30, 1911, and 22,500 tons on Jan. 15, 1911.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Anconada	24½	24½	24½	24½
Atchafalca	103½	103½	103½	103½
Canadian Pacific	228½	228½	228½	228½
St. Paul	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erle	20½	20½	20½	20½
Illinois Central	120½	120½	120½	120½
Louisville & Nashville	120½	120½	120½	120½
New York Central	110½	110½	110½	110½
Pennsylvania	123½	123½	123½	123½
Reading	123½	123½	123½	123½
Southern Pacific	106½	106½	106½	106½
Union Pacific	161½	161½	161½	161½
U. S. Steel	60½	60½	60½	60½
do pf	109½	109½	109½	109½

*Advance. †Ex-dividend.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot £61 17s. 6d.; futures, £62 12s. 6d. Market steady. Sales spot, 700 tons; futures 1200 tons. Spot, unchanged. Futures, unchanged. Pig tin easy spot £194, 0/15s.; futures £192, 0/15s. Spanish pig lead unchanged at £15 11s. 3d. Spelter £26 2s. 6d. Cleveland warrants 49s. 1½d.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA

December—	1911	1910	1909	1908
Total oper. revenue	\$19,005,102	\$18,001,050	\$17,001,050	\$16,001,050
Oper. exp., taxes	15,284,974	14,000,515	13,000,515	12,000,515
Net oper. revenue	3,720,128	4,000,535	4,000,535	4,000,535
Fiscal year—				
Total oper. revenue	22,903,930	22,824,251	22,824,251	22,824,251
Oper. exp., taxes	17,220,078	17,220,078	17,220,078	17,220,078
Net oper. revenue	5,683,852	5,604,173	5,604,173	5,604,173

Lines East

December—	1911	1910	1909	1908
Total oper. revenue	\$8,802,073	\$8,442,428	\$8,442,428	\$8,442,428
Oper. exp., taxes	7,127,965	7,127,965	7,127,965	7,127,965
Net oper. revenue	1,674,108	1,314,463	1,314,463	1,314,463
Fiscal year—				
Total oper. revenue	10,854,053	10,854,053	10,854,053	10,854,053
Oper. exp., taxes	8,157,114	8,157,114	8,157,114	8,157,114
Net oper. revenue	2,696,939	2,696,939	2,696,939	2,696,939

Lines West

December—	1911	1910	1909	1908
Total oper. revenue	\$2,807,176	\$2,807,176	\$2,807,176	\$2,807,176
Oper. exp., taxes	2,212,909	2,212,909	2,212,909	2,212,909
Net oper. revenue	594,267	594,267	594,267	594,267
Fiscal year—				
Total oper. revenue	3,340,989	3,340,989	3,340,989	3,340,989
Oper. exp., taxes	2,528,012	2,528,012	2,528,012	2,528,012
Net oper. revenue	812,977	812,977	812,977	812,977

MAINE CENTRAL

Passenger revenue	234,443	18,532
Other transp. revenue..	47,310	979
Non-transp. revenue ..	7,508	967
Total oper. revenue ..	789,542	45,914
Main. way and struc...	104,207	14,524
Main. equipment	123,925	9,121
Traffic expenses	8,940	838
Transp. expenses	317,510	12,511
	979	

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TURKEY IS DRIFTING
WITHOUT CHAMBER
AND POWERS WAIT

Dissolution Is Declared to Be Political Maneuver and Change Proposed Simply to Sway Elections

ALBANIA IS DANGER

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE.—The dissolution of the Turkish Chamber has brought about the inevitable condition, to take advantage of which the political parties in Turkey have been for some time maneuvering.

It is by this time probably clearly understood how right The Christian Science Monitor was in insisting that the proposed change in the constitution had nothing whatever to do with any intention of opening peace negotiations with Italy, but was directed entirely towards an attempt to control the elections. The rapidity with which the opposition deputies have left for their own homes is perhaps an eloquent explanation of this. In the interval between the dissolution of one chamber and the election of another, s-f-r spots might possibly be found than Constantinople.

Condition Impossible

If peace between Italy and Turkey could come about, it will simply be because the condition of things elsewhere in the Turkish empire has become impossible.

From the Adriatic to the Aegean, the whole country is seething with the spirit of revolution. Nothing but the fear of the consequences of failure probably prevents Albania, Epirus and Macedonia from bursting into rebellion.

The commission which has been inquiring into the condition of Macedonia has made some remarkable admissions. In Albania, the winter has settled down upon ruined villages and blackened hillsides. Everywhere there is misery and discontent. Slowly, but very steadily, the Ottoman empire in Europe is drifting towards dissolution, and if some statesman does not arise capable of taking a great grasp of the situation, European entanglements of the most dangerous nature may manifest themselves.

Were it not that the great powers hardly know how to come to terms over the spoil, the crescent would long ago have been driven over the Bosphorus, and the Ottoman empire would have been reduced to an Arab empire. How long the Arab empire would hold together, is another question. The administration of the Yemen and the neglect of Tripoli have been almost as fatal as the failure to govern Macedonia and Albania.

Albania Is Key

The danger spot is probably Albania. The time is coming when for innumerable decades the Albanians have been accustomed to gather in the mountains in rebellion. The position is not unlike that in which the rulers of India found themselves in the moment of the mutiny. Then, Peshawar and the Punjab were the key of the situation.

"What news from Peshawar?" was always the demand of the loyal Sikh chiefs. And when one of them was asked why this incessant demand as to the situation at Peshawar, he took his turn

DR. ROUSE OPENS
DISCUSSION ON
GREEK AND LATIN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At a resumed sitting of the headmasters' conference at the Guildhall, Dr. Rouse (Cambridge) opened a discussion on the teaching of Greek and Latin.

The study of the classics was, he said, being attacked on every side. Though a strong supporter of classical teaching himself, he admitted that its opponents had some cause for their attack, because the time spent did not seem commensurate with the results. That was a very weak point.

He thought that the reason for it was partly that there was an excessive time given to classical studies and partly to the method of teaching. He contended that only one language should be taught at a time, and his plan of instruction was to teach languages in the following order: French, Latin, Greek, German.

He had much praise for the oral method of teaching classics and said that no school subject ought to be taught in such a way that it caused disgust to the teacher or to the learner.

AFGHANISTAN ARMS
TRIBAL LEVIES ON
FRONTIER OF PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ALLAHABAD, India.—According to the Pioneer, the Amir of Afghanistan is taking measures for the better defense of the northwestern border districts of the country.

Supplies are to be collected at Herat and other important towns, the outposts everywhere are being strengthened and breech-loading rifles are being issued to the tribal levies on the Persian frontier. It is interesting to note, however, that rs.50 (about \$17) is being demanded as security for every rifle issued.

It seems fairly evident from all this that the Amir is apprehensive of the treatment meted out to Persia by Russia, being possibly extended to Afghanistan, and is therefore taking such precautions as may be expected to cause the Russians to pause before interfering with the country under his rule.

ban, and holding it in a roll by the corner, replied, "See, if Peshawar fails, the whole of the Punjab will be rolled out thus," and he flung the turban out from the roll into a sheet.

It is in February that the Albanians usually take to the mountains. If they should take to the mountains next month, the whole country from Scutari to Salonika may resemble the Turkish coast, and be rolled out in a sheet of revolution. What would happen then, no man can say.

Could Count Achrenthal hold the Austrian battalions back from the Dalmatian coast? Would not the march of the Cossacks towards Macedonia begin? Would the Greek troops enter Epirus? Could the Italian ships be prevented from descending on the coasts of the Adriatic and the Aegean?

That is what the chancelleries of Europe are asking, and that is why, in spite of the revelations of the inquiry committee, the European governments hold their hands, and the tide of misrule in European Turkey drifts and drifts towards no man knows what.

COMBINE OF TRAFFIC IN LONDON
WOULD ENABLE THROUGH BOOKINGS

If Agreement Is Signed It Will Enable a Passenger to Cross City Upon Single Ticket, Choosing Method

VOTE MAY BE CAST

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The London General Omnibus Company are considering the official proposals for the acquisition of their entire undertaking made by the Underground Electric Railways Company of London.

The offer, stated briefly, is to give £310 worth of stock in the railway company for each nominal £100 held by the London General Omnibus Company. What interests the general public in this negotiation is, however, the increased facilities for getting about from one part of London to the other which this combination would afford.

A Daily News reporter was informed that "through bookings," between trains, trams and omnibuses which have been prepared will come into operation as soon as the necessary agreements have been signed. This will probably be during the first few days in March.

Two trunk lines will cross London, one each side of the Thames. Most of the present services run east and west or north and south intersecting at the bank. The new main lines will start one in north London, at Tottenham, and run to Willesden, the other from Richmond crossing south London to the outer edge of the suburbs on the south side. These trunk lines will be linked at certain



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Station on underground railway where omnibuses would call for passengers under new scheme

points by subsidiary routes crossing them north and south from the present central routes.

Transfer tickets, available over any of the company's routes, will be issued. It will be possible to cross London on one ticket. The passengers will be carried around London in this way and the pressure of traffic in central London will be relieved.

It will be possible to travel by omnibus, tube, or railway as the holder of the ticket desires, so that the journey can be made from Hampstead to Eltham, or from Richmond to Tottenham, either overground or underground according as the weather or the fancy of the passenger dictates. The company's omnibuses will stop at the underground railway stations to pick up passengers.

The fares are not to be increased, and there will be no diminution of the present interchange facilities between the electric railways or the various tubes in London. The District railway, the Bakerloo, Piccadilly and Hampstead tubes, and the London United Tramways to Hampton Court, Kingston, and Hounslow have consented to allow the through combined tickets to be used on their services. As soon as this scheme is in definite shape it will be placed before the shareholders, who will have an opportunity of voting against it if they desire to do so.

HELLENISM AS WORLD FORCE
THEME OF BISHOP OF LINCOLN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At the meeting of the Classical Association held at King's College the annual report mentioned that closer relations have been established between the Classical Association of Scotland and Ireland.

The president for the ensuing year is Dr. Butler, master of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the course of some remarks made by the bishop of Lincoln on the subject of Hellenism as a force in history, he said that everywhere in our western civilization the influence of Greek culture in architecture, professions, literature and art were to be found. Our political, social and religious life was also touched by this influence. To understand modern Europe aright we must be familiar with ancient Greece and Greek civilization.

The conviction grows upon him that some if not all of the great movements in European history owe their origin directly or indirectly to Hellenism. It was the dream of Alexander the Great to annex the whole of the Persian dominions to Hellenism, to make one empire with the east and west. To some extent his vision came true.

The language, the art, the ideas of the Greeks began to color all the world from the Euphrates to Rome. The influence of Hellenism is seen in the life and belief of the Jews. There are unmistakable evidences that the early Christianity of Rome was Greek in speech.

Christianity was first presented and preached to the world in Hellenic guise. St. Paul, he said, was a Hellenist

ANCIENT COURT OF
HUSTING HELD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The lord mayor, in accordance with ancient custom, presided in the Great hall at the Guildhall over a court of hustings. Colonel Kearns, the common crier and sergeant-at-arms, opened the proceedings in the following form:

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! All manner of persons who have been five times called by virtue of any exigent directed to the sheriffs of London, and have not surrendered their bodies to the city sheriffs, this court doth adjudge the men to be outlawed and the women to be waived."

The court then having been opened, certain deeds in connection with the city trusts and charities were distributed and ordered by the lord mayor and aldermen to be enrolled.

The court then formally closed, those present being enjoined to "keep their day here again at the next husting of pleas of law," and ended with "God Save the King."

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The amount to credit of 134,714 depositors in the Government Savings Bank on Nov. 30 was £6,679,035, an increase of £30,983 and 735 in the number of depositors compared with Oct. 31.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—One hundred and forty new members of the Newspaper Press Fund were elected last year, and the roll now is 2249. The grants and pensions distributed amounted to £5139, the largest in the history of the fund.

FOREIGN ENTRIES
ARE EXPECTED
FOR HORSE SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The international horse show at Olympia, which has become such a prominent feature of the London season, will take place immediately after the Richmond horse show, and will last from Monday, June 17 until Saturday, June 29.

It is understood that an entirely new scheme is under consideration for the laying out and ornamentation of the arena, and there is every reason to expect an even larger number of foreign entries than ever. The United States in particular is expected to send over a strong contingent. The show at Olympia will end in time to allow visitors and competitors to attend the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Doncaster.

ABOR COUNTRY
RICH IN PLANTS

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—It has already been pointed out in these columns that advantage was to be taken of the punitive expedition against the Abors for the purpose of collecting data of a scientific nature with regard to the wild and almost unknown tract of country occupied by the tribesmen.

That this investigation is bearing good fruit from at any rate a botanical point of view is evident from the information which has reached Calcutta to the effect that Mr. Burhill, the botanical expert of the expedition, has found some 300 new specimens in the vicinity of Kobo alone.

GERMAN ELECTION
VOTING LARGER

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—According to German official statistics, of the 14,236,722 votes on the register, 12,188,337 were recorded at the recent Reichstag election, or 85.6 per cent, as compared with 84.7 per cent in 1907.

The Socialists polled 4,238,919, an increase of 979,899, while the Radical vote increased by 322,616. The combined National Liberal and Radical vote increased by 385,398, and it is calculated that altogether 7,495,291 electors voted for the left and 3,940,891 for the center and Conservative block.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WOOL SELLS WELL

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Commerce and industry continue active, and the outlook for the state is encouraging. Although during the growing season a rainfall below the average was experienced, all crops are giving satisfactory returns.

The last important sale in connection with the wool season was held recently, when over 6000 bales were sold and good prices realized. The pastoral country has recently received ample moisture to tide it over a period of at least six months. Trade conditions in the settled areas remain practically unchanged.

CONFERENCES TO BE PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—M. Jules Lemaitre is giving a series of conferences on Chateaubriand, at the Conference Society. They will be published in extenso in the Revue Hebdomadaire. The first conference covered the youth of the author of "Les Natchez" and his voyage in America.

AUSTRALIA BRINGING
IN BRITISH SAILORS
FOR HER NEW NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It is understood that, as a result of negotiations between the Australian government and the admiralty, a batch of from 50 to 60 seamen and other ratings for the royal Australian navy will leave England on March 1 next.

A second batch of 100 men, including 17 officers, will follow these, and regular drafts will be despatched every fortnight numbering from 10 to 20 men. Already some half dozen officers have embarked and are on their way out to Australia.

No difficulty, it is stated, is being experienced in getting officers or men, who in every case are going voluntarily. Many of the reservists and pensioners are taking out their wives and families, whose passages are being paid by the commonwealth government.

Meanwhile good progress is being made with the shipbuilding program in this country, and it is expected that by the end of the year the battle-cruiser Australia, the second-class cruisers Melbourne and Sydney and two submarines will be ready to sail for Australia.

The second-class cruiser Brisbane, which is to be built at Sydney, should also be completed by the spring of next year, at which time the commonwealth government would be able formally to take over the Australian navy.

OPERA SUBSCRIPTIONS
NOT GREAT IN LONDON

Small Musical Circle Not Enough to Ensure Success and Many Wealthy Patrons Leave Town in the Winter

GERMANY IS MODEL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The announcement that there will be no grand opera at the London opera house during the coming summer unless a sufficient number of subscriptions to the better seats in the house are forthcoming will not come as a very great surprise to those who have some knowledge of the extent of the musical public in London.

It is true that there is a small musical circle in London that will bear comparison with that of any other city, but it is neither large enough nor wealthy enough to be able to wholly support a scheme which depends, according to the announcement referred to, on subscriptions to the most expensive seats, namely the boxes.

This particular public cannot pay those prices, nor can it be said that Mr. Hammerstein has so far considered them in preparing his repertoire; none of those works of interest to the more serious music lovers have been given.

Many of the subscribers to Covent Garden consist of the rich public, those who go to the opera not so much on account of their interest in the opera or their love of music, as because it is the thing to do, a necessary part of the

routine of the social round, because at the opera they can be seen, and are able to see their friends, to show clothes and jewels. And this form of entertainment belongs to the "season." These people are mostly out of town in the winter and do not care to subscribe for a box at the opera which they will hardly ever use.

Abroad, in Germany, you can hear first-rate performances of the best operas, the newest as well as the old, and get the very best seats for a few shillings. If the same could be done here the public might be attracted and in time perhaps educated; but such a scheme would be impossible unless subsidized either by the state or by private enterprise.

The performances at the London opera house are good. The singers are excellent and if the works chosen have not been of the nature to appeal to all still there has always been the hope that the future would provide some of these.

The performances on the whole have approached nearer to those heard in Germany and been less of what Mr. Hammerstein very well describes as concerts, consisting, that is to say, of one or two stars in a performance indifferently supported—a performance of a type, London has, unfortunately, been educated into enjoying.

REVUE DE PARIS IN NEW HANDS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—M. Marcel Prevost, a member of the French academy, is taking up, in cooperation with M. Ernest Lavisse, the directorship of the Revue de Paris.

LETCWORTH VOTES
AGAINST PROPOSAL
FOR PUBLIC HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
LETCWORTH, Eng.—A ballot was taken at Letcworth to decide whether or not to have a public house within the limits of this garden city. Every resident of Letcworth who was over 25 years of age and had been six months in residence was entitled to a vote.

At an early hour the inhabitants began to make their way to the polling station. The temperance party was active on the occasion and a liberal supply of vehicles were on hand. The result was entirely satisfactory.

At 10 o'clock it was announced that by an enormous majority Letcworth had decided not to have a public house. The residents number 2563. This garden city is, therefore, still in its infancy and is growing rapidly in extent and still managing to maintain most of its beautiful, natural aspects intact.

The result of the poll on this occasion will tend to preserve its character for exclusiveness and make it one of the most delightful of the distant suburbs of London.

NOTTINGHAM MORE TEMPERATE

(Special to the Monitor)
NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Although there has been an increase of 110,000 in the population of the county of Nottinghamshire during the last 30 years, the chief constable of the county reports that there has been a great increase of temperance, despite the opening of many new collieries centers.

ART WORKS FOUND IN CEILING

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE.—Some workmen while engaged in pulling down a ceiling in the Palazzo Vecchio have come across some fine decorations and paintings, which are, it is said, the work of the painter Uberti, who is mentioned in Vasari's "Lives."

LOAN OF PICTURES EXTENDED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The exhibition of Alfred Stevens works at the Tate gallery is announced to continue until the latter part of March. It should have closed on Jan. 14, but the great interest manifested by the public have induced the lenders to extend the period of loan.



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KING'S VISIT TO SUDAN
PROVES PICTURESQUE

Sheikhs Who Fought Against Britain in Past Join With Wild Dervishes to Give Welcome to Royal Rulers

RAIMENT PRIMITIVE

(Special to the Monitor)
KHARTOUM, Sudan.—The visit of their majesties King George and Queen Mary to Port Sudan was characterized by many of those picturesque incidents which have been a feature of the royal tour. The government buildings, and in fact the port generally, were decorated and illuminated in the evening.

The Medina with the royal party on board arrived at Port Sudan early in the morning. Lord Kitchener and the Sirdar received their majesties and conducted them to a specially erected dais. Some five sheikhs who had come from various parts of the Sudan, and who had in some cases traveled hundreds of miles, were then presented to King George.

Among them were men who in the old days had opposed the British arms, and their eagerness to see the King was a striking commentary on the changed condition of the country. Besides the sheikhs was a considerable collection of wild dervishes, Dinkas and Shilluks, dressed in all sorts of primitive costumes. These

greeted the royal couple in an enthusiastic if barbaric way.

The Sirdar read an address to the King, in reply to which his majesty referred to his visit to India, where his subjects of various creeds dwelt together in peace and contentment. His majesty went on to express his confidence that in the Sudan the British officials and those of the Khedive were working together in the same harmonious manner.

"I trust," concluded his majesty, "that the record of the past 13 years' administration in this country has proved to all that the only aim of the officials and the government has been to develop the resources of the country and to bring the Sudan into closer touch with civilization and commerce. Thus the government is working for the peace and prosperity of the people, whose welfare will ever be followed by me with the deepest interest and concern."

Later in the day their majesties proceeded by train to Sinkat, about four hours distant from Port Sudan. On the way the train passed through country which had been the scene of many a conflict between the dervishes and the British forces.

On their majesties' arrival a parade was held of troops representative of all branches of the Egyptian army, and afterward various displays were given by the natives who had gathered from miles around for the occasion. King George then inspected the old fort at Sinkat and returned to Port Sudan, the Medina leaving in the evening amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE
RIVALRY IS EXPECTED
TO ASCEND INTO AIR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There is every reason to suppose that to the many competitions already taking place between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge will be added an annual aviation competition.

Nothing definite has so far been arranged, but it is understood that participation in such a competition would not be confined to the undergraduates at present studying at these universities, but would be extended to those who have graduated from them.

There is ample opportunity for would-be aviators to practice in the neighborhood of the two university towns. The Post Meadow aerodrome at Oxford is an excellent flying ground, while the aerodrome at Huntingdon, 11 miles distant from Cambridge, is an even finer one.

MYSORE GOLD YIELD TOTALED

(Special to the Monitor)
BANGALORE, India.—According to the report on the administration of Mysore for the year 1910-11, the total value of gold produced was rs.31,483,742, as compared with rs.31,792,840 in the previous year. The royalty due, however, was rs.1,780,276, as against rs.1,590,242 in 1909-10, the increase being due to the terms of the new leases. Altogether 26,339 persons were employed in the gold industry.

THE HOME FORUM

FLOWERS THAT ARE MODERN

It is a truly astonishing thing to reflect that Shakespeare, for all his love of flowers, would have been able to name scarcely a single bloom in a twentieth century garden, says the London Strand. He would hardly have been able to distinguish the queen of flowers itself, so greatly has the rose changed in the last three centuries.

As for the begonias, the chrysanthemums, the dahlias, the geraniums, the fuchsias and carnations, these were unknown even to our great-grandfathers. Many of our most beautiful flowers are purely modern productions.

Three centuries ago there were no flower gardens in England. What were then thought of as gardens were herbaria, places where rosemary, mint, rue, thyme, and sage grew, and perhaps a few primitive blooms, such as violets and primroses, were suffered to exist, much as poppies and cornflowers do today.

Many well known plants have been developed from specimens discovered in various parts of the world, and there is no doubt that a number of charming novelties are still lurking undiscovered in remote spots.

From South America came many years ago the recently unfashionable fuchsia; from the hills of northern India and Ti-

bet have been brought many useful varieties; from China we have had among other things many new primulas; Japan has yielded wonderful irises; Africa many varied plants, usually of most brilliant and gorgeous coloring; while numerous charming members of the narcissus family have been discovered in the Pyrenees.

But this cannot continue indefinitely, and even in the realm of orchids, for which perhaps the most systematic search of all is made, there is not much left to be explored. For our future novelties we shall have to rely then chiefly on the skill of our hybridists.

Mayor Gaynor's Best Books

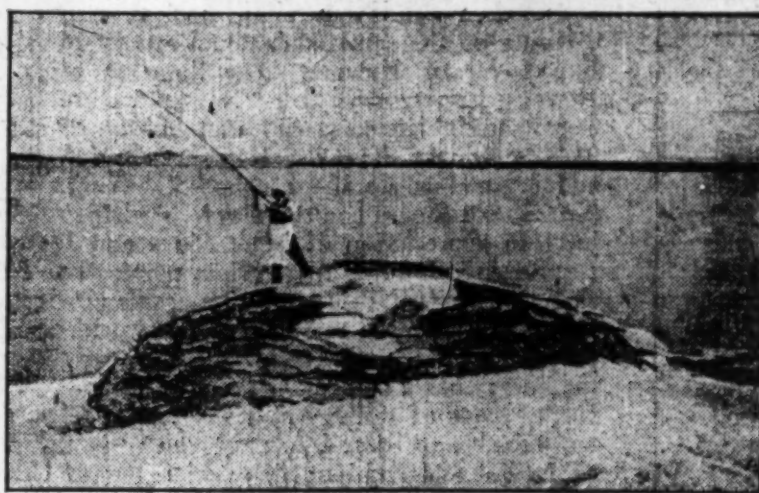
Stating them in the order in which he considers they influenced his life, Mayor W. J. Gaynor of New York gives the following list of 16 books and authors: The Bible, Euclid, Shakespeare, Hume's History of England (especially the notes), Homer, Milton, Cervantes, Rabelais, Gil Blas, Franklin's Autobiography and Letters, Plutarch's Lives, Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Bacon's Essays, De Lolme's British Constitution.

DAME NATURE'S EXPERIMENT STATION

THAT great laboratory of marvels, more commonly known as the Yellowstone national park, seems like a vast experiment station of Dame Nature. One can never describe nor forget the fascination of the weird scene sometimes outlined by the dim light of approaching dawn, when against the somber background of wooded hillside long lines of steaming, seething, sulphurous vapor rise and fall in an unmeasured rhythm. It is merely the frolic of one of the geyser basins.

Many are the mysteries of "Geyser Land." One soon ceases trying to account for the variety of color effects—opalines, rainbows, butterfly and flower forms of rare and exquisite tints; color schemes that defy and forms that elude every familiar phrase of expression, pools that gurgle, bleeding a silvery softness with a chaos of color, pools that growl and sputter mud, almost like a counter-check to so much lavishness of beauty. There are placid lakes of unaccountable and unexplainable color effects, a river that mingles its fresh cooling waters with the hot breath of sulphur springs.

The geysers seem to vie with one another in the expression of artistic and grotesque forms. Castles, grottoes, beehives, punchbells may be found, and even



FISH CAUGHT IN LAKE: CAN BE DROPPED INTO GEYSER AND COOKED

a "lone star," interesting and fascinating in its isolation from the formation group. Of the geysers "Old Faithful" serves as a kind of timepiece, tending to establish a reputation of working for a purpose.

Not only are there natural fountains and something more pronounced than a fireless cooker—a natural laundry where

a handkerchief dropped into a pool sinks to return through another, clean, white and sulphurous—but there is also a hot spring in the rock shown in the picture, so near the lake that fish may be prepared for eating immediately after they are caught by dropping them into the geyser.

HIGH COURAGE DEMANDED TODAY

WHAT seems at first a curious choice of a story for a religious journal is told in a current number of one of the well-known church papers, yet, reading it thoughtfully, the tests to which the young Indian brave is put when he sets out on his first adventures as a full grown man, one sees why a journal that would teach young white men courage, self-command and fidelity to a high resolve has published this careful account of how these qualities are brought out in the half-savage boy. Courage is one of the highest qualities

of humanity. The opposite, softness, yielding to temptation, either in self-indulgence or in the perhaps more excusable shrinking before a hard task or terrible odds, is not in this day of the world enough reprehended. Even the white man's very courses of education tend to make work as easy as possible for children. While it is true that all work should be happy—that is, full of interest—it is not true that humanity has yet reached a place where self-denial and strenuous sticking to a task, even after discouragement or irksomeness has come into it, are out of date.

More can be done by a determined application to work than many people dream of. More can be achieved by average talents used to the full than by easy genius left to stray as it pleases. To desire to achieve and to try to achieve are not enough. One must put every ounce of moral force and of aspiration and consecration one can bring to bear into the task if one would accomplish greatly. Flowery beds of ease are not the object of heroic endeavor, nor the reward of any high labor; but the joy of further achievement and the glory of less selfish victories.

Americanizing the Navy

The report of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, chief of the bureau of navigation, shows that 89.79 per cent of the men in the service, exclusive of officers, are American born. More than 96 per cent are American citizens. This is a great change from a few years ago. In time there will be no aliens in the naval service, as the department is now enlisting only American citizens. Reenlistment is not refused to those aliens now in the navy, however.—New York Times.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

MANY a true word is spoken in jest. Those who know all there is to be known about housekeeping arts are absolutely blocked from sharing the point of view of the ignoramus. With what utter misunderstanding do they look upon us—they for whom the right end of the broom has been a thing of familiar use since childhood! How can they realize that the uninitiated scarcely know whether the carpet sweeper is a moving machine or a meat grinder! How should one know who has never been taught?

For example, in a recent bit of a story in Good Housekeeping a young lady comes in for a hearty laugh from her companion for a mistake entirely natural, and the emancipate of all the women's colleges in the country should rally to prove the plain psychological reasons why she was acting in a perfectly to be expected way, and why she did not deserve to be laughed at.

She was lingering in the kitchen of a friend, and when that lady, on hospitable

thoughts intent, went into the dining room to set the table the guest was adjured to "keep her eye on the rice and see that it did not boil over."

Presently shrieks inform the hostess that her proxy at the stove is in trouble. Rushing back she finds the top of the stove covered with water and rice and the lid of the double boiler dancing to let out more and more.

"Oh," cries the guest, "I kept my eye on it every minute, but it did it just the same!"

After the hostess' unfeeling frenzy of mirth has spent itself the visitor asks icily what she should have done. The housekeeper explains that she might have stirred the rice or lowered the gas flame beneath, but that merely looking at it was not particularly practical.

The blunderer might have quoted by the book, however—for do we not all read that a watched pot never boils?

The things the initiate expect the uninitiated to know by instinct are many. An author was amused lately when some visitor reading a page of proof turned to say, "Here—that letter ought to be taken out. How can I mark it so the printer will know?" Was there really ever before an intelligent person, a person who had read reams of printed mat-

ter, had even written cleverly, who did not know how to make a dele sign?

Yet, just so astonished are the notable housewives when they find that people who have been eating potatoes all their lives do not know whether to set them to cook in hot water or cold.

It was mere absent-mindedness, however, that made the writer one day cork up the nose of the teakettle instead of the teapot. She knew there was no aroma to be conserved in plain water, and had chosen the wrong spout through mere inadvertence. Yet the act is still a family joke.

How shall one know that pease are not to be boiled in the pod when beans are? How shall one know that squash is not to be boiled whole when beets and turnips go plump into the water? How shall one understand that to wash a slice of beefsteak does it more harm than good—when one has seen the place the meat came from?

How shall one know that a slice of toast bread watched for slow minutes during which nothing happens, will curl up in a black crisp if one glances away for half a second?

Only experience can teach these things—as only experience can teach most useful knowledge to most people.

Dickens and Women

IT is still fashionable to say that Dickens could not draw a woman; to sum up his feminine characters as "all simpering dolls or gawling grotesques." One is told that Little Nell and Little Dorrit and Lucie Manette are baby angels, that Esther Summerson is a self-conscious prig, Bella Wilfer an incomplete sketch, and Lady Dedlock a tragedy queen from melodrama. One often hears, too, that Dickens never drew a gentleman, and sometimes that he never drew a real man.

In a sense, all this is true. Dickens' people—when he took especial trouble with them—were sketches of qualities rather than complete portraits of individuals, and he carried his characterization into caricature. As George William Curtis wisely said in one of his lectures, if a man had a remarkable nose, Dickens mentioned it, described it, dwelt upon it and became possessed by it, until the character became almost entirely nose. If we grant this, and come with unprejudiced minds to the reading of Dickens, we shall find in him a great store of acute observation of women, as well as of men. We shall find that under the playfulness and exaggeration there is a deep understanding, that the characters are consistent, and that when brought to their testing they ring true.

In this century season it were a good thing to turn from some of the problem stories of the day to a reading of Betsy Trotwood, of Florence and Edith Dombey, of the "Marchioness," of Caddy Jellyby, of the delightful Dresden shepherdess, Mrs. Crisparkle, who began so well in "Edwin Drood" but who was never finished, and of many another deftly sketched character.—H. S. Ward in Lippincott's.

From "The Culprit Fay"

Soft and pale is the moony beam,
Moveless still the glassy stream,
The wave is clear, the beach is bright,
With snowy shells and sparkling
stones;
The shore-surge comes in ripples light,
In murmuring faint and distant
moans;
And ever afar in the silence deep
Is heard the splash of the sturgeon's
leap
And the bend of his graceful bow is
seen—
A glittering arch of silver sheen,
Spanning the wave of burnished blue,
And dripping with gems of the river
dew.
—Joseph Rodman Drake.

A new musical work, "Eclogues," by Howard Brockway, was played in New York recently with success, marking another step in the progress of American composition.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Ingenious Sliding Outfits

Sometimes you see boys sliding down hill sitting on pieces of sheet iron, and sometimes they use in place of sleds barrel staves; these, of course, with the rounded, bulging side down. They put two staves close together, edge to edge, and then sit down on them and slide. Barrel stave sliding is a lot of fun, but it's pretty wearing on the clothes, and it's hard to steer this sort of sliding machine, for the under side of it being round it doesn't naturally go straight, but it is likely to slew around and tip the boy off. But maybe that makes barrel stave sliding all the more fun.

A couple of boys sliding down a slope on barrel staves fixed their outfits up with seats on them so that they could sit up higher on them, says an observer in the New York Sun. One of these boys had an old iron saucuppan with the handle gone, and the other had a flat-bottomed old iron kettle. At the top of the hill

they would put their barrel staves down and then the boy with the saucuppan would put that bottom up on his pair of staves and sit on it, and the boy with the kettle would put that on his pair, and then away they'd go down the hill.

Today's Puzzle

ZIGZAG PUZZLE
This zigzag contains five words of three letters each. If the words are rightly guessed and written one below another their zigzag letters, beginning with the upper left hand letter and ending with the lower left hand letter will spell the name of an animal. The crosswords are: 1. Something most ladies like to have in the latest style. 2. A small bed. 3. Denoting distance. 4. A certain kind of tree. 5. A fish.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Trunk.

Elephant at Work

Some one writing from India to St. Nicholas tells of the heavy work which the elephant is trained to do. He, or more often she, pulls guns over districts where there are no roads, clears forests, piles logs, or rams down obstacles with a battering shove from her forehead. The skill with which elephants handle a task set before them is truly marvelous. "Hathi piling teak" on the road to Mandalay must be worth watching. The meaning of the word itself is significant. "Hathi" really means "one with a hand," and thus the animal's title came from his ability to use his trunk skillfully. He can pick up our smallest silver coin—half the size of a dime—or wield a log that 20 men could not budge. A powerful elephant can lift and carry on its ivory arms a tree trunk weighing half a ton.

MEEKNESS AND MIGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTHING in the Bible is more significant and helpful than these words spoken by Christ Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth." Webster says that the word meek means to be "patient under injuries; not vain, or haughty, or resentful; forbearing; submissive." Thus we at once see that meekness is indeed a quality greatly to be desired, but it is also quite manifest that to be both obtained and retained this quality must be sought after and used in a logically and consistently practical way. Experience proves that when this is done it brings happiness and strength, success and peace in every department of life.

The meekest man who ever lived was Jesus of Nazareth. He it was who never for an instant thought of allowing himself to be vain, haughty or resentful, but instead was always patient and serene under tribulation, calm and loving. And how was he able to be so ideally meek, so gentle and undisturbed when opposed and battled against on all sides, when

even close friends and associates forsook, betrayed and denied him and when, to human sense, all was dark and dreary and sad? The answer to this momentous question, a question which frequently propounds itself, is given by the Master himself when he says, "I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me;" and this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life." Putting it differently, he might have said that he sought for and found a knowledge of Spirit and spiritual things, and that he strove with his whole being to practise according to the understanding he obtained, thereby revealing himself as the Messiah, the great healer and teacher, because he overcame the world, the flesh and evil, and at the same time showed others how to go and do likewise.

The Scriptures teach that God is the Father of us all; and that He is ever good and pure and loving. Inasmuch as Christ Jesus was our Way-shower, our Exemplar, we must endeavor to follow in his footsteps, not in one or two but in all of them, and must labor to be like him and to do the very works which he did and promised we should do if we believe on (understand) him. Thus and thus only can we legitimately regard ourselves as intelligent, true and sincere Christians, the practical, working kind which are so vividly pictured in the concluding verses of St. Mark's gospel, where we are told that healing, reformatory "signs shall follow them that believe."

One of the first steps to be taken along the straight and narrow way from sense to Soul, the way pointed out by Christ Jesus, is that towards meekness, for this step is vitally necessary to acquaint us with our heavenly Father and to permit us to understand, even though it be faintly at the outset, what it really means to be at-one, in joyous harmony, with Him. As we ponder the sayings and doings of the Nazarene we cannot help being unspeakably impressed by his childlike simplicity, meekness and humility. How beautiful and wonderful these were! How they shaped and governed each and every event in his sacred career, making him the plain and modest, yet wise and mighty, Master of men! All that he said, all that he did was characterized by a quietness, a gentleness, a calmness which proved conclusively that he reasoned and worked directly from Principle, that is, that he put his whole trust and hope and confidence in Almighty God, realizing his unity with Him and knowing, as he so often affirmed, that of himself he could do nothing, "but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

To be prepared to accept and use the understanding and strength which the holy Spirit, immortal Mind, imparts, one must be humbly ambitious and meekly receptive. Jesus faithfully and triumphantly met this high, indispensable requirement, and a few of his immediate followers met it much after the same methods which he employed; and the many demonstrations of the power of Mind over matter, Spirit over the flesh, which both the Master and his loyal students made, are undeniable evidences of the great fact that the meek really do inherit the earth and have "dominion" over all.

To be happy and successful in the study and demonstration of Christian Science, that exact and unchangeable knowledge of the words and works of Christ Jesus, one must be like the Master—meek and humble, patient and gentle, kindly and forbearing. Christian Science speaks its freedom-giving and eternal truths through the "still small voice" of Life and Love, and this voice can never be plainly heard while pride or vanity, haughtiness or resentment, self-righteousness or self-seeking occupies consciousness and discloses itself in activity.

To make room for Truth, error and its

allies must be clearly understood for what they are—cruel intruders and usurpers—must be grappled with, overcome and put out. To begin to see and feel the redemptive power of omnipotent and omnipresent Spirit, the strong belief in the power of matter and material things must be gradually lessened and destroyed, gradually relegated to its native nothingness. "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me," is the chief cornerstone in the temple of Christian Science. All that is unlike "Me," which means, all that seems unlike and in the least opposed to good, God, His plans and purposes, must first be detected, then uncovered and annihilated before one can really enter "the secret place of the most High;" before one can pattern conduct after the meekness, humility and might of Christ Jesus.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, February 1, 1912

Of First Magnitude

THE LONDON TIMES in a recent editorial on the subject of the arbitration treaty says that he will have studied the history of the United States in vain that has not learned that "the American people has never failed to show itself sound on a question of really the first magnitude. Had it not been so, the United States, in spite of all its vast natural resources, would not have become the great power which it is today. . . . The American masses, moreover, have always been conspicuously ready to respond to the call of a great idea."

The voice that has expressed these noble ideas has not always been one overready to pay compliments to America, and for this reason these words have a peculiar solemnity and a startling significance at this moment, when east and west the people of the United States have presented to them in sharply concrete form the question: Does the individual citizen bear such a loyalty to the people that at whatever cost of personal sentiment or temporary advantage he will see to it that the fabric of the law stand upright and undiminished? The people of the United States are come to a pass where there can be no honorable compromise on this subject; it is the people's affair in the people's hands. The answer can never be made through any use of the esthetics of politics, there can be no work by deputy; the duty must be done or it must be betrayed, it is no longer a matter of kindness to one or a few. It is, on the contrary, the matter of the happiness of all. Shall citizens protect themselves in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, or shall they once and forever declare that popular free government is powerless to achieve its professed objects?

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States will not at this juncture show to their fellows among the powers that the words of praise of the English writer are well deserved. Not only that, but they will go a step farther and, as they have ever done, meet greatly a crisis in the history of their self-respect. It is the superficial, but not deep, defect of any system of politics or government based on a reasoned benevolence that at times it shall be abused by such as are at once among its beneficiaries and its enemies, that, with the short cunning of unworthiness, persuade themselves that they can bully and intimidate the citizens that live under that government and the officers that administer it. Do any flatter themselves that such a course of action will be tolerated by a vigorous people, a people whose political well-being requires that men shall control themselves for their own sakes? We can say with a good deal of assurance to such as may not agree with us that nations are not in the habit of insulting themselves. The American nation is no exception; on the contrary, it has shown by actions spread broad upon history that it will leap full armed "to the call of a great idea"; this may have taken time, the movement may at first have lacked coherence and direction, but the end has always been the same. The idea today is that all men shall be unmolested in the enjoyment of their rights and that anarchy and lawlessness shall be extirpated from the land. In this work Americans, we trust, will do their duty as a "great power."

Conserving West Point's Usefulness

It is well within bounds to say that the achievements of the graduates of the United States military academy at West Point in behalf of peace have been greater than those in behalf of war. The same glamour has not attended the former as the latter, but if both should be measured by their results, by the good that has come through them to the nation and to all nations, it would be found that the lieutenants, captains and generals which the institution has given to the grand army of development and industry are also entitled to share in the glory and gratitude that go toward the reward of the leader and the hero. The written story of American progress does but scant justice to the engineers that West Point has given to the country. Only a fraction of these were required by the military service; only a fraction of them have remained in the service at any time; but they have all been needed for active work in the campaign that is bringing half a continent under subjection to the influences and appliances of an advanced civilization.

Never yet, we think, has anything approximating a proper estimate been made of the work performed by West Pointers in carrying on the surveys necessary to the opening of the West, in laying out the trails and roadways, in the planning of towns, in the construction of canals, in the promotion of river navigation, in the building of railroads, in the founding and management of great industries. People are apt to think of the West Pointers only as military men, forgetting that from the beginning a large percentage of them have annually joined the civilian ranks.

For some time past the attendance at West Point has not been up to its full strength. At present there are fifty vacancies in the academy, due in part to the failure of applicants to qualify, in part to the failure of congressmen to nominate. Necessity for certain changes in the law that would bring about a full attendance regularly has been recognized for some time. With such changes in view, Senator Briggs of New Jersey, himself a West Point graduate, has proposed an amendment to the pending army appropriation bill. It provides that whenever any cadetship is available from any state or from any congressional district, the President shall appoint a cadet from the United States at large to fill such vacancy unless the proper senator, representative or delegate in Congress shall nominate an eligible candidate within six months after being requested to do so by the war department.

Something along this line will surely help to conserve the usefulness of West Point as an educational institution. In view of the great number of boys who would be glad to enter the academy, and in view of the need of the country for men trained in the curriculum of this institution, it is a matter for regret that, through negligence, there should be so many vacant cadetships. West Point should be kept full. Its graduates will be needed in the future even more than in the past to officer companies, regiments and armies in the campaign for human advancement.

It may soon be a problem to find any place that will not remind one of every other place. Peking, for instance, is to have a trolley car service.

Fitting Libraries to Communities

EQUIPPING and administering a public library in a suburb like Brookline, Mass., or Montclair, N. J., is a different problem from carrying on the same educational agency in Fall River or Newark. The librarian at Newark frankly says that "Newarkers are engrossed in business, and that chiefly of making things. The city is manufacturing and commercial to the backbone." What, then, is and should be his policy? Trying to increase appreciation of Maeterlinck and Debussy, or Goethe and Beethoven? Yes, up to a certain point. But Newark is not Montclair, neither is it Princeton. Its people are "eager to gain information concerning the markets of the world, the latest economies in production and the latest inventions in machinery." Consequently, the library has a business branch, in which are accumulated and sent forth "maps of railway routes, freight routes, express lines, which are valuable to those interested chiefly in the shipment and receipt of freight and express; directories, not of cities only, but also of trades and occupations of many kinds; hundreds of journals, devoted not simply to manufacturing in general, but to machinery, to the production of one particular class of objects, to advertising and salesmanship, and not only to advertising in general, but also to advertising and selling special things; journals devoted to the promotion of individual firms and journals devoted to the welfare of employees; books relating to all aspects of finance, commerce, administration, business efficiency and a thousand other subjects."

From this branch library 383,102 volumes were loaned last year. Manufacturers, merchants, skilled workmen are thus utilizing products of the printing press relating to commerce and industry in all their aspects, and all systematically arranged and indexed. The inevitable annex and supplement of such a library should be a commercial museum.

A community library must reflect the dominant interests of the vicinage if it is to do its perfect work as an agent of social instruction, and to this extent it has a vocational function. But, of course, in order to be its highest self it must also be cultural and cosmopolitan in aim, a foe of the solely material and the stupidly provincial views of life.

Foresight in Government and Industry

WITH good conscience and entire propriety Lieutenant-Governor Luce can call the attention of the people of Massachusetts to the contrast between the Canadian method of dealing with such controversies as now disrupt urban and industrial ongoing at Lawrence and the way of the Bay state. He was prompt in taking the cue President Eliot of Harvard gave his countrymen years ago and endeavored as a member of the House to induce the General Court to imitate the Canadian example. But neither the general public nor organized labor nor manufacturers operating "open shops" seemed willing to pass beyond the stage represented by the state board of arbitration; and it has required the evidence of the continuing longshoremen's strike in Boston and the Lawrence battle to indicate how impotent is the state's present machinery. Of this more later. Present opportunity is to be seized to say that it is fortunate that Massachusetts has among her legislators men who seem to be aware of what is being done elsewhere in the world in the way of adjustment of democracy to altered economic and industrial conditions. Of these Mr. Luce is a conspicuous example. He is not of the opinion that Massachusetts is the fount of all wisdom and that she can settle down with the political deposit of the past. He has been willing to take from Australia, Oregon and Canada models of legislation, and he has lived long enough, fortunately, to see his party and the state alternately accept reforms championed by him when he had but few followers. This record gives him a certain prestige that makes any advice he may give of special weight at this juncture.

What is the Canadian method of dealing with industrial disputes, it may be asked. In brief it is this. Prior to an investigation of the facts in dispute made by a board of three men chosen by the disputants and the government neither a lockout nor strike may take place without subjecting persons responsible for it to the charge of law-breaking. The board, by its report with such advice as it may give to disputants and the public, creates a moral atmosphere and establishes a standard of judgment for the community that makes resort to forcible measures improbable in a large majority of cases; though once the investigation is completed and report filed a strike or a lockout may follow without being illegal. As a matter of fact, the Canadian record is one approximating maximum peace following enforced discussion of the issues and full publicity as to verdict. In this, as in much else that the Dominion does, it has, as Mr. Luce so aptly says, a lesson for the United States.

ANALYSIS of the many statements of men who either come fresh from conversations with Mr. Roosevelt, or who "leak," as they describe such a talk as he recently gave at the Aldine Club, New York city, or who write with quasi-official authority because of peculiar intimacy, as in the case of the younger Abbott of the Outlook, is swiftly forming the conviction that Mr. Roosevelt is willing to be a presidential candidate again. But his willingness is subject to conditions of his own naming. His ardent supporters may conspire to bring his renomination to pass. Such manifestation of loyalty is not to be checked, nor, on the other hand, is it to be openly encouraged. But the situation which alone will induce the former President to venture forth again must be that of a seeming party crisis, a well-nigh universal demand from the rank and file that he rush into the breach and snatch victory where defeat gloomily impends. Only in such a condition of party and nation, it seems, would he disregard all prepossessions in favor of consistency of deed with past pledge and run the risk of defeat and the likelihood of bitter attack which lie ahead. In short, the situation must "frame up" so that he must seem to be both a party and national savior before he will enter the coming campaign. In the 1916 campaign his attitude, no doubt, would be quite different were he not drafted for this contest. Then he doubtless could and would play much less subtly.

The political sky is so full of clouds, the sea is so vexed by cross-currents and the coast just ahead is so imperfectly charted that veteran mariners are not making any predictions as to which craft will make port next June, much less next November. Prophecy, as George Eliot said, is "of all forms of mistake the most gratuitous"; and

Drafting a Candidate

nothing, as Balzac said, is "as infallible as a mute prophet." Ergo, it is safer to abstain from prediction now than it is to dogmatize or to speculate. It is wiser, perhaps, to ask, What are the portents that indicate that the people will asked to be "saved"? Not for a long time in national history have there been more candidates of caliber in both parties; not for decades have there been so many signs that the people themselves are to make a selection, and not party managers. And the people apparently are going to do it with a careful weighing of personal records in the realms of practical statecraft. Light-bearers and not heat-bringers, we feel sure, are to have the call.

THERE is apparently no diminution in the South of interest in the work of reconciling the boy to the farm. A despatch from Macon, Ga., in this newspaper Wednesday contained the information that twenty-five farmers from Bibb, Monroe, Jones and Houston counties in that state have organized an institute for the boy farmers of the district. This is simply carrying out in one neighborhood a work that has been progressing for some time in many others. Farmers' institutes proper now extend their influence over forty-one states. In all, 5582 institutes were held in 1911 and their total attendance is said to have reached over 3,000,000. They are as popular in the South as in the North. But in the North, perhaps more than in the South, the necessity has been felt for interesting those who today are not farmers in the full sense, but who in all probability, and especially if well directed, will be farmers tomorrow. This has led to the founding of a great number of junior institutes, and the result thus far has been gratifying.

The institutes for boys take on principally, of course, an educational aspect; but the social side is not neglected. The boys are taught along general as well as agricultural lines, and attention is paid particularly to the task of enabling them to get out of their industry on the farm the pleasure that springs from a deeper knowledge of the operations of nature as well as the material recompense of honest toil.

Hand in hand with the boy farmers' institutes of the South are the boys' agricultural clubs, favored and fostered by the United States agricultural department. Last year no less than 66,000 boys, members of these clubs, were engaged in planting corn, each boy caring for an acre on his father's farm. There has been much in the newspapers regarding the records made by these young fellows. Some of the reports border on the marvelous, but they are all well authenticated. The average of corn to the acre in South Carolina, for instance, is only eighteen bushels, yet South Carolina boys, following instructions given them by representatives of the department, have brought the acre's yield in many instances up to 133 bushels. The accomplishment in one quarter, county or state naturally excites emulation in another, but the happiest result of these movements in behalf of the boys is that they find something of real value to interest them in those duties which in rural life have always been regarded as monotonous and onerous.

INTERNATIONAL trade conventions are not new to Europe. Even under the restrictive conditions growing out of the continental belief in conflicting interests, much good has resulted from such conferences. Among other things, they have led to the dissipation of this idea of conflicting interests and to the higher understanding of commercial relationship. In Europe, among people of affairs, the feeling that the real welfare of one nation is dependent on the welfare of all has grown amazingly during recent years. The well-balanced merchant of London today recognizes the fact that in his larger business activities he must take into account the interests of his contemporary in Paris and Berlin. Whatever mistakes statesmen may make in this respect, the manufacturer of Manchester knows full well that he cannot escape a share in the consequences of any setback that may come to the manufacturer of Chemnitz or Lyons.

Thus is Europe broadening. American commercial isolation gave way last year to some extent with the result that a large body of business men from this side of the ocean were greatly enlightened within a few weeks as to the business methods prevailing on the other side. In return for this it is now arranged that European merchants and manufacturers shall come over here and have the opportunity afforded them of inquiring into American business aims and methods. In the very necessity of the case, these visitors will hardly confine themselves to any particular city or to any particular part of the country.

If the cost of their entertainment were ten times as much as estimated at present we believe the investment would pay. We view it, in fact, not merely as a business venture, but in a much larger sense. If the European visitors, whose intelligence will average high, can be assisted to understand the real attitude of the United States toward the world at large, and if Americans of intelligence, through contact with those visitors, can be made to understand the attitude of the world at large toward this republic, there will be a gain for international comity and fraternity such as fifty years of diplomacy might not achieve.

The world has been kept divided through all these years because one part of it has been a stranger to other parts, and vice versa; because its people as a rule have met in large numbers only to quarrel; because a common ground of interest and sympathy and friendship has not been found for them. The coming congress of international chambers of commerce should, nevertheless, open wider than ever the door to international understanding, agreement and friendship.

NO LEGAL provision seems to have been made to protect the man who is looking for signatures that will enable him to get on the direct primary ballot from being confounded with, and treated like, the man who is taking a straw vote.

ONE way to make a noisy milkman keep quiet from 4 to 6 a. m. would be to give him something besides his route to think about. Yet this might unfit him for duty as a milkman.

PORTUGAL seems to have as much difficulty in parting with her colonies as some other nations experience in acquiring them.

IT is now discovered that the sun is a variable star. That being the case, who can blame the changeable moon?

Farm and Boy in the South

Broader Aspects of the Trade Congress